THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 109. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Expedition from New York to Aid the Insurgents—The Embarkation Facilitated by United States Officials.

Gunboats Building for Spain—Anxiety of the Spanish Minister.

The reported embarkation of the filibusters from New York on Tuesday evening, detailed in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday, has caused a sensation. The N. Y. *World* of this morning has some additional particulars, which will be read with avidity.

The Government Implicated.

At the foot of pier 43, or rather on pier 43, New York, is situated the dock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This dock has gates and is closed, owing to the valuable property stored there, to all those who have no direct business with the officers of the company. On the left of the entrance of the steamship company there is a mustering officer belonging to the United States Quartermaster's Department, from where stores belonging to the Government are embarked. No person or persons are allowed to go through this entrance without permits or business. By passing through the Quartermaster's offices the scrutiny of the watchman of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company can be avoided. Our reporter detailed to watch the movements of the filibusters called upon Mr. Edward Waddel, the watchman of the steamship company, yesterday, for the purpose of getting further details. He stated that on Tuesday, while the recruits were moving about restlessly along West street and in the vicinity, a dark skinned looking fellow with deep black eyes came to him and asked him to prevent any one from passing through the gates of the steamship company, and that a few minutes after a large crowd of men appeared before the gates seeking admission, in order that they might get on board of the brig Philip. These men were armed and had bundles of clothes and articles of equipment. Not knowing their purpose he refused them admittance, and now comes the strange part of the story. These men, without further ado, and under the command of their officers, passed over to the entrance or gates leading to the United States Quartermaster's Office. The chief clerk of the quartermaster's office, Mr. Thomas Ryan, informed our reporter that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men then passed through his office entrance to the wharf, where they embarked. These men were all examined and recognized one by one by the Cuban officer in charge of the expedition, as they passed through. They had to pass through the private door behind the chief clerk's desk in the office. Here is a strong case enough.

The Departure of the Expedition Tacitly Allowed.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondence of yesterday says:—

One important fact regarding the probability of our Government interfering to prevent the departure of war material for the Cubans has transpired to-day. It is, briefly, that our Government has resolved not to prevent the departure of any vessels, whether loaded with arms or not, provided their apparent destination is not direct for Cuba. In other words, vessels cleared for Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico or any other place with which we are on friendly terms, will be allowed to leave, no matter how much war material nor how many passengers they may carry. In reply to inquiries from parties interested, including, it is said, the Spanish Minister, our Government has declared that such war material must be regarded as merchandise, and the people on board such vessels as travellers or persons leaving our ports on legitimate business. This is a very important announcement, as it will enable the Cubans to send off as many men and as much war material as they choose without embarrassing interference. Information derived here to-day is to the effect that two formidable expeditions left New York for Cuba yesterday.

What Captain Hazard Said and Saw.

The N. Y. *Times* this morning gives the following statement of a Captain Hazard:—

He says that he was coming up the Bay on Tuesday afternoon, when he was hailed by Mr. Waters, of the Wrecking Company, from the Battery, and told to go to the foot of Spring street, North river, and receive a cargo of passengers. He accordingly did so, and found about seventy-five men on the dock awaiting his arrival. They had no baggage, and were apparently very anxious to get away. The most of them talked Spanish, and behaved in a manner calculated to excite suspicion. After they came on board a man who acted as their leader requested the captain to put them on board the steamer Pierrot, which was lying near Governor's Island. On the arrival of the tug boat at the latter vessel, a large assemblage of dark complexioned men were discovered on the upper deck. About 125 of these were brought there by the tug-boat Yankee from the foot of Eighth street, North river. The steam-tug Martha was also reported to have conveyed men on board, including the leaders of the expedition. She was seen lying alongside the *Pierrot*, by Captain Hazard. The commander of the steamer, Captain George Fletcher, in conversation with Captain Hazard, divulged to him the existence of a large cargo of arms and ammunition in the hold of his vessel. He said that they were obtained from Governor's Island, and that he had them transferred by a tugboat to his vessel on Thursday last, the latter lying at Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, at that time. Captain Hazard regarded this information as reliable. The organizer of the expedition is represented to be General Domingo de Goisouria, who has devoted his whole life to struggles for Cuban independence, besides engaging in numerous filibustering movements. In 1850 he fought against the Spaniards under Lopez, and he afterwards participated with Walker in his raid on Nicaragua. He is described as a man of medium height, spare build, long grey beard, and very dark and piercing eyes. After the Pierrot had received the men from the tugboat Philip she weighed anchor and stood out to sea. It was intimated to Captain Hazard that she would land her passengers somewhere along the Cuban coast, and that they would subsequently unite with the insurgents. He was not made cognizant of this fact, however, until it was too late to be of use to the authorities here. The Pierrot, it is alleged, is owned by Spofford, Tileston & Co., and is regularly run between this city, Havana, New Orleans, and Galveston. The Arago, which left on Monday, is believed to be on her way to join a Peruvian squadon which is fitting out near New Orleans. She was formerly owned by the North American Steamship Company, but was sold by them on the 26th of April to parties unknown, the company giving a bill of sale in blank.

How the Spanish Minister Regards the Movement.

Specials from Washington yesterday to the N. Y. *Times* contains the following:—

The Spanish Minister to this country has repeatedly, within the last four or five weeks, called the attention of the State Department to the fact that ships laden with guns and material of war have left United States ports under American colors, their ultimate destination being some obscure bay or harbor in the Island of Cuba. The American agents of the Cuban insurrection appear to have conducted their operations with the utmost discretion, and up to this time there has not been, so far as either our own or the Spanish authorities are aware, the slightest infraction of international law. The reports that large expeditions have either sailed or will sail in a short time are very greatly magnified. Some ten days ago, Colonel Roberts, the representative of the Spanish authorities here, waited on Secretary Fish and handed him a list of eight small vessels which recently left New York with arms and ammunition. Said Colonel Roberts, "I know, Mr. Secretary, that I cannot complain of this. These vessels have cleared from New York for Nassau, where they hoist the English colors and watch a chance to slip across and land their cargoes. I merely bring you the list to assure you that I am correctly informed. In a few days we shall hear of either the landing of these vessels or their capture by our gunboats." Colonel Roberts talked much more on the same subject, but at present there is no reason to apprehend any entanglement between the United States and Spain. A gentleman of high official position here expressed the opinion to-night that, on an average, about one vessel a week leaves New York for Nassau, but the resources at the command of the revolutionary agents do not enable them to accomplish any more than this.

"In the Name of One Million Irish Voters."

George Francis Train sent the following despatch to President Grant yesterday:—

NEW YORK, May 5.—The President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—The Government stopped the Fenians on the Canadian frontier. I demand, in the name of one million Irish voters, that you send a fast war steamer to seize the Cuban filibusters which sailed yesterday. This expedition is an English intrigue to checkmate Ireland's freedom. The Cuban mass meeting was a Tammany affair in English interest. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Thirty Gunboats for Spain.

The Government has knowledge of the building of thirty powerful gunboats in New York, Boston, and Canada for Spain. These vessels are to cost six millions of dollars in gold. All these vessels are to be finished by the first of June, and sent to Havana, where they are to be "mounted."

PHILLIPS.

What the "Silver-tongued Orator" Has to Say on International Law.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

We print, in another column, Mr. Conway's letter, which states, with admirable clearness, the position of our Government as to Cuba. It has obeyed exactly the rules of international law. We confess our entire willingness to have had the Government go much further. The rules of international law, devised by tyrants and usurpers to enable them to perpetuate their own power, have little weight with us. So far as national non-interference means leaving the different elements and classes of a nation free to arrange themselves and shape their own institutions, we value and are disposed to respect it. But if it is strained to enact that we must sit by, neutral and indifferent, while one race murders another, as in Crete, or one class enslaves another, as in Cuba, we say, away with such nonsense and atheism in the name of law. Wherever a man rises for his natural rights we have a right to sympathize with and aid him. Civil and political rights must be arranged by each nation according to its own ideas. Men outside may and ought to leave such things to settle themselves according to the level of a nation's intelligence. But natural rights rest on different principles and draw after them different duties. A race or class battling for them has a right to all the aid we can give it.

Hence there is no likeness between our Rebellion and the rising in Cuba. The Cuban patriot inscribes "Justice and Liberty" on his flag, and hence may claim the help of all the world. We would have our Government not only promptly recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but announce to the world, as a principle of international law, that any race rising against similar wrongs should be recognized as soon as they had fought long enough to be seen and heard five hundred miles off. We deny the existence of any Spanish institutions in Cuba which, in the light of our century, deserve the name of a Government. A system which keeps one-half of its subjects in chains is not a Government. A system by which the bayonets of men three thousand miles off keep a million of men in subjection, robbing them of the fruits of their industry (allowing them no equivalent), is not a government. To be worthy of that name and entitled to the rights of a government, the system must discharge the duties of a government. It must foster industry, promote civilization, protect life and property, and execute justice between man and man. No Spanish rule in Cuba has ever done this. We proclaim the right of our nationality, based on justice, to deny to Cuban despotism and barbarism the name and rights of a government. The only rightful government in Cuba is found in the patriot camps. We would have America acknowledge brotherhood with it.

We have no wish for Cuban annexation. Let her lead the West India Confederacy. If after trying that, years hence, she seeks us, then will be time enough to entertain the question. Our only present interest is to help a nationality based on equality of races and emancipation.

The same rule we have applied to Cuba condemns the course of England during the last nine years. She strained even the unjust and equivocal rules of international law to find means of helping a slaveholding conspiracy. Hating our government as a possible rival, she aided to establish piracy and slavery as corner stones of a new State. We will waste no time discussing technicalities with her. Her offense is rank. The atonement is to be full pecuniary recompense, and, beside, a distinct, formal disavowal of any right in future to act on the principles by which she now seeks to defend her course. Her apology is to be a consent to the remodelling of international law. No matter how long it takes public opinion in England to reach this willingness. We can wait. Meanwhile it is for us to act respecting Cuba on these just and enlightened principles. If Great Britain interferes we have, at little cost, a perpetual Alabama anchored off her coast, just as near to Liverpool as Dublin is to that port.

Twenty millions of dollars will make Ireland our Gibraltar; every one of her innumerable harbors will be bases for our navy; 20,000 men and $20,000,000 make Ireland our iron-clad and every Irishman, the world over, our soldier. What interest is this to us? While this lasts, the House of Commons has no lack of motive to do justice to Ireland. "By indirection find direction out"—acknowledge the Cuban movement. It frees 600,000 Cuban slaves. Let England hasten to give Ireland something that deserves the name of a government, which Ireland has not had for three hundred years. Let England know that the very first moment she fires a cannon to obstruct freedom or bar us from holding up struggling nations, we shall encamp in Dublin. If the thought does no other good, it will surely hasten justice to Ireland, and meanwhile preserve the peace and help mightily towards the enfranchisement of the world.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MUTINY.

American Sailors Arrested on the High Seas for Murder.

In December, 1867, the barque Java, commanded by Captain Charles Kempton, left Massachusetts on a whaling voyage to the South Polar Sea. At the Cape Vere Islands the captain added nine Portuguese sailors to his crew, and sailed for the Indian Ocean. The men now under arrest say that, in visiting another ship, one of the Portuguese was accidentally drowned, which displeased the captain so greatly that he placed another of the crew, whom he chose to hold responsible for the death of the lost sailor, in irons for forty-eight hours. This conduct and the captain's alleged refusal to furnish good provisions, and the abusive conduct of the third mate, provoked the rest of the crew so much that they resolved to be revenged. A number of them armed themselves with bludgeons and firewood blocks, caught the third mate as he came from his quarters, and beat him so unmercifully on his head that he expired in a few hours. Bates, the first mate, attempted to protect his brother officer, but was so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. The chief actors in this dreadful tragedy, James W. Robinson, James Canning, Benjamin Harrison, William J. Parker, Benjamin Sefton, and John Bruice, then deserted the ship in a whaling boat, and rowed direct for Timore, taking with them a small amount of food. After being at sea six days their provisions gave out, and they had to work for the three following days without food. Arriving at Timore, which belongs to the Dutch and Portuguese, they were in a pitiable plight. Some hospitable Dutch families discovered them lying on shore, gave them temporary relief, purchased their boat for 120 rupees, and despatched them to Deli, the chief city of the island. On their arrival there, they stated they were shipwrecked mariners; but a Portuguese revenue officer doubting their veracity, persuaded them to go to Java in a steamer. Having landed at Java they were arrested by order of the American Consul, and placed in prison in Soro, a town in the bay of Java. Here they remained for five months; and they assert that Bruice died from ill-treatment and exposure in damp cells. From Soro they were transmitted to Batavia and put on board the Russian barque New Orleans, for conveyance to New York, on the 28th of last November. The barque put in at Padang, in the Island of Sumatra, and the men were imprisoned for a month, while the vessel was taking in cargo. The New Orleans arrived at this port yesterday, having the men on board in good health. They were sent to the Ludlow Street Prison pending their trial for the murder of the first and third mates. The men have received excellent characters from their own captain, as well as from the captain or officer of the barque New Orleans. They are all young, and while admitting that "two of their crowd" killed their mates, refuse to divulge the names of the murderers. They complain of the harsh treatment they received on board their vessel and while in jail, and seem eager to have their case disposed of.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

—Montana won't have Ashley.

—Lucretia Mott is ninety-six years of age.

—Sprague makes his "triumphal entry" into Rhode Island this week.

—Mrs. Partington now lives in Troy. She tried to sweep out the Hudson flood.

—St. Paul, Minn., proposes to give $35,000 to some one who will build a first-class hotel there.

—Baltimore is rejoicing over the first direct importation to that city of French window glass.

—Orson Pratt is coming East to have the "Book of Mormon" printed in the Deseret alphabet.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Departure of Baron Von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, for Europe.

Excitement on Wall Street, New York—Sales of Government Gold.

FROM NEW YORK.

Government Sale of Gold—Excitement on Wall Street.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Government sale of gold at auction to-day was largely attended, and the bidding was quite spirited. There was only one million of coin disposed of, and the prices realized ranged from 32·17 to 36·25, heavy. Clewes and Ward & Co. were the principa lpurchasers. The advance and the excitement in the gold market here to-day is in consequence of the receipt of a cable telegram from London announcing the advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 4½ per cent. The steamer Columbia, sailing for Havana to-day, takes out in specie $125,000.

FROM CHICAGO.

Burning of a Planing Mill.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Last evening the planing mill of Walcott & Crooker took fire and the boiler exploded, blowing the mill to atoms. Several persons were injured, but none fatally. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $2000. The adjoining buildings were damaged to the extent of $5000.

Completion of the Pacific Railroad.

The citizens of Chicago have determined to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad on Monday or Tuesday next. In the evening addresses will be delivered by Vice-President Colfax, Governor Palmer, Mayor Rice, and others at Farwell Hall. Business will be suspended, and there will be a general illumination in the evening.

FROM ALLENTOWN.

A Fortunate Editor—Preparations for a Fireman's Parade.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 6.—In the prize drawing of the Good Will gift concern yesterday, the first prize of fifteen hundred dollars in gold coin was drawn by Carl Reno Beno, editor of the *County and State*, a German newspaper of this place. The Chief Engineer has ordered a parade of the entire fire department on Monday, the 31st instant. This will doubtless be the largest turnout of the kind ever witnessed in this city.

Departure of Baron von Gerolt.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Baron von Gerolt, Prussian Minister at Washington, sailed from this port yesterday; also Major A. M. Hancock, United States Consul at Malaga.

Suicide.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Dr. Richard P. Jones, agent of French's circus, committed suicide this morning, by swallowing an ounce of laudanum, which he obtained under the pretense of relieving neuralgia.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 6—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 80½. American stocks dull; Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 98½; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—A. M.—Cotton opens firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 18,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 6—P. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for account, 93¾. United States Five-twenties flat at 79¾. American stocks dull; Erie Railroad, 19¼; Illinois Central, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady, and it is now thought the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

Pork, 102s. 6d.; Tallow, 44s.

LONDON, May 6—P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Stocks feverish. Gold, 136½. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 118½; do. 1864, 113¾; do. 1865, 115½; new, 116½; do. 1867, 116½; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 88½; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 30½; New York Central, 172½; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 152½; Michigan Central, 125½; Michigan Southern, 104; Illinois Central, 105; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Chicago and Rock Island, 132; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 142.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Cotton steady at 28c. Flour quiet and dull. Wheat firmer; good to prime red, $1·70@2. Corn opened firm and closed dull; prime white, 84@86c.; yellow, 85@88c. Oats dull at 75@75c. for light, and 78@80c. for heavy. Rye dull at $1·40@1·45. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 96c.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Thomas Lefroy.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, of whose death the cable brings us intelligence, was an Irishman by birth, and a descendant on his father's side of one of those French Huguenot families which persecution drove into exile nearly three centuries ago. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in 1797. Distinguishing himself in his profession, he was, in 1819, appointed a Beneher of King's Inns, and in 1830 was elected a member of Parliament for the University of Dublin, which he continued to represent in the conservative interest till 1850, when he was elevated to the post of Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. For faithful service in this capacity he was, in 1852, promoted to the Chief Justiceship of Ireland, which office he held till 1866, when the infirmities of age compelled him to retire. Unlike Grattan, Flood, O'Connell, and other eminent Irishmen of shining forensic talents and remarkable ability as Parliamentary orators, his sympathies were always on the side of the Government, despite its persistent refusal to do justice to Ireland, and he received his reward in the honors and emoluments that were from time to time heaped upon him. He passes away not leaving behind him the record of any noble deed of patriotism to endear his memory to his countrymen. He had reached the advanced age of 93.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

Carpenter vs. Carpenter. Divorce. Before reported. Verdict for the libellant.

Henry Jones vs. J. Castle Turner. A feigned issue to try the right to property levied upon by the Sheriff. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff.

Lukens & Co. vs. Coats Brothers. An action to recover for advertising. On trial.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

This morning George W. Biddle, Esq., came into Court and asked the Court for instructions as to the duties of the assessors, under the new Registry act, in regard to the persons whom they are to omit, the principal point of inquiry being upon that portion of the 97th section which, after requiring the assessors to make out an alphabetical list of persons keeping hotels, taverns, sailors' boarding-houses, and restaurants, goes on to say:—"And in making out the aforesaid lists the assessors shall not place thereon the name of any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors' boarding-house, or restaurant, or the name of any person who is not a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division."

This is an important point, for it is to settle the difficulty as to what boarders at public houses are qualified electors with the required residence, and what are not. In New York it was said that the election tricksters frequently put upon the lists names of persons who had been guests at hotels and taverns, and procuring others to vote under these names. It will be seen whether any construction can be put upon our law which will give any color of right to such a proceeding.

His Honor declined to hear counsel this morning, but fixed Friday, the 14th instant, for the hearing.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison cases were resumed to-day.

Robert Powers pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery. Several days ago he attacked a little boy at Eighth and Christian streets, snatched his watch from him, and ran off; but he was pursued by a gentleman who saw the occurrence, and was easily captured. The watch was recovered, and the Court made an order for its restoration to the owner.

Peter Wilder pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. About 5 o'clock last Saturday morning he was observed skulking about a market in Spring Garden street, and a butcher, who undertook to watch him, saw him steal a quantity of butter, and at once took him into custody.

James D. Thurston, a little boy, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of $6. He was employed as errand boy in a store at Eighth and Filbert streets, and was sometimes engaged in carrying change to the different persons in the salesroom. The proprietors noticed that he had got into the habit of buying jewelry and giving it to other boys in the store, and considering this suspicious for one in his circumstances, they questioned him so closely that he at length confessed that he had stolen $6. He had been placed at boarding-school, but had run away, and his father refused to have anything more to do with him, and he was likewise abandoned by his uncle as an uncontrollable boy.

Edwin Speer was convicted of a charge of entering a dwelling with intent to steal. He was caught in the house, and attempted to escape, but was caught and taken to the station house.

Henry Blakehold was convicted of assault and battery upon an officer who arrested him for being drunk and disorderly.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Chapin & Brother vs. Schofield. An action to recover for machinery. Before reported. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Hurley vs. Senneff. An action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff, $608·36.

Jacob Young, Frederick Volmer, and Catherine, his wife, vs Joseph Evans. An action to recover additional rent upon a lease of a brickyard, plaintiff complaining that in taking the lease the defendant stipulated only for a certain number of hands in the yard, and in violation of this he had employed a larger force. The defense denied this, and also that rent had been refused. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, May 6, 1869.

There is only moderate activity in the local Money market, and the supply of funds is far in excess of the business wants of the community. Some attempts have been made by New York operators to get up the appearances of a stringency to *bear* down the prices of stocks; it was only partially successful in advancing the price of loans on call to 7 per cent. gold interest, but even this rate, if it could be relied on for a few days, would be an incentive to our bankers and private lenders to ship their funds to New York for investment, for the sake of the higher rate obtained. To-day call loans are very easy at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Discounts are rather quiet, and, with an active inquiry for prime paper, makers are able to regulate their own terms. The range is from 6@8 per cent. for well-endorsed bills, but for inferior the figures have a higher and much wider range.

Government securities are weak and exhibit a downward tendency in prices. The gold market continues firm, and is on the advance. The market opened at 136, and at 11¾ A. M. was quoted at 136¼, with a strong upward tendency.

The speculative feeling among stock operators is still very lively, and there appears to be little chance for any abatement. In State loans no sales were reported. City sixes were in good request, and sold at 98 for the old, and 101½ for the new. The Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 94@94½.

Reading Railroad was active and stronger, selling at 47·81@47⅜, an advance of ⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad improved ⅝, closing at 29¾@29⅝; Minehill Railroad was taken at 54½; Norristown Railroad at 67; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35½.

Canal shares were neglected.

Coal shares were quiet. 4¾ was bid for New York and Middle; 5¼ for Shamokin; 5¼ for Fulton; 46 for Locust Mountain; 5¾ for Big Mountain, and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

Nothing was done in Bank shares.

Passenger Railway shares were steady. Sales of Hestonville at 13¾, and Union at 43. 45 was offered for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 60 for West Philadelphia, and 33½ for Green and Coates.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$7200 City 6s, New Is. 101⅝
$2600 do..Old Is. 98
$1200 do. Old 3cs. 98
$200 do ...New. 121½
$1000 C & A mt 6s '89 92
$25000 Phil & E 7s Is. b60.. 87⅛
$1000 Leh gold 1..Is. 94⅝
$10000 do.....Is. 94
60 sh Leh Val R. b5. 56
3 do...b5 wn. 56
3 do.....b5. 56
2 sh Penna..d. b. 55
2 sh Norrist'n R.. 67
50 sh Minehill R... 54½
50 do 2d. 54½
50 sh Lit Sch R. 2d. 43
100 sh Cata Pf..s60. 35½
100 do.....b60. 35¾
100 sh Hestonv'e. b30 13¼
46 sh Oil C. & A R. lots.. 36
50 sh Union Pas. b5 43
100 sh Read R..b60. 47⅛
500 do.....b30. 47⅜
100 do. s5 wn & l. 47⅜
10 do..... 47⅜
100 do.....b30. 47⅜
100 do....s5 & l. 47·69
300 do...Is. b30. 47⅜
100 do..... 47⅜
89 do.....Is. 47⅜
100 do...s5. 47⅜
200 do...Is. b30. 47·81
100 do.....s10. 47⅜
100 do..... 47·81
100 do.....b60. 47⅝
100 do.....b30. 47⅝
100 sh Phil & E...c. 29⅜
100 do..... 29¼
200 do...s5 wn. 29½
200 do.....b5. 29½
100 do.....b5. 29½
300 do..Is. b60. 29⅞
500 do.....Is. 29¾

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119½; do. 1862, 118½@118⅝; do. 1864, 113⅞@114; do. 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1865, new, 116⅛@116¾; do. 1867, new, 116⅛@116¾; do. 1868, 116⅛@116¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 106⅜@106¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cents. Cy., 106¼@106½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 136⅛@136½; Silver, 127½@130.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 118⅝@119½; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅝@118⅞; do., 1864, 113⅞@114⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., July, 1865, 116⅛@116⅞; do., 1867, 116⅛@116¾; do., 1868, 116⅛@116¾; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝. Pacifics, 106⅛@106⅜. Gold, 136⅛.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....136 11·35 A. M.....136⅛
10·45 " .....135⅞ 11·50 " 136⅛
11·05 " .....136⅛ 11·55 " 136⅛
11·30 " .....136⅛ 12·00 M.....136⅛

The New York Money Market.

From the World.

"The money market was active in the early part of the day at 7 per cent. currency, and in some few cases as high as 7 per cent. gold., but later the supply was so abundant that 7 per cent. currency was the general rate, and at the close loans were made at 6 per cent. Prime business notes are wanted at 7 to 9 per cent., according to the date of maturity. The attempt of the stock-jobbing cliques to make the money market tight has failed, as might have been expected at this season. The banks are gaining in currency, and they are more disposed to accommodate their customers.

"The Government bond market was quiet but firm early in the day, and after the last board became strong and advanced; 1868s being 117 bid, buyer 30, and sales at 116⅛ regular.

"The foreign exchange market was dull, and some bond bills were sold, sight sterling, at 109¾. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling were sold at 109⅛, and the quotations range from 109⅛ to 109¼ and sight 109⅜ to 109⅝.

"The gold market was steady and ranged from 135⅛ to 135⅞, opening at 135¾, and closing at 135⅛ at 3 P. M. The rates paid for carrying were 1-32, 6, 9, 7, 8, 7½, and 10 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 135⅛ to 135¼ at 5·30 P. M.

"To-morrow (Thursday) the Assistant Treasurer will receive proposals for the purchase of Government gold till 12 noon. The payments to-day on account of gold interest were $1,216,942."

From the Herald.

"The stock market was greatly excited yesterday over a further and heavy decline in prices. The movement inaugurated by the 'bears' in the beginning of the week has been astonishingly successful and the change of front has extended to both sides of the street. Operations in Wall street are at times like the ebb and flow of the tide, and the main strength of operators on either side determines which direction the current shall take. In this case tha cliques were unanimous for a fall. The constitutional 'bears' were, of course, immensely pleased, while the constitutional 'bulls,' failing in with the movement as one against which it were vain to struggle, swelled the stream. Ever since the middle of winter prices have steadily risen on the Stock Exchange. The tide has been three or four months on the flood. It was a favorable opportunity, therefore, for a reversal of the course of prices. The great cliques have started everything on a downward turn, and the ebb appears to have begun. Money was made active in order to assist their operations, but the attempt to tighten it has not proved successful. The growing abundance of funds in the marropolis at this season of the year precludes the hope of success for such strategy. The money market was easy at the close to-day. But its reaction will hardly stay the decline in stocks, for the impression is general that they must go down, and every one is for the time being a 'bear.' This condition of things is a curious commentary on the character of present day speculation. The values of the Stock Exchange are to such an extent fictitious, or so concealed in the gambling operations of the cliques, that legitimate investment is entirely at fault in its efforts to seek location. The great mass of parchment, scrip, and securities which constitute one half of the inherited resource of hundreds of families are tossed about like a football between the rival interests of Wall street. Money makes money. The larger the aggregation of capital the greater its capacity for increase in Wall street. It is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost since Monday morning last by those whom the swelling prices of the stock market during the spring induced to venture their margins at the moment when figures were at their highest and when it suited the cliques to sell and go 'short.' The long purses of these capitalists give them the power to withstand an unfavorable turn even when the tide of popular feeling becomes, as it sometimes will, temporarily unmanageable. In the long run they prevail against their opponents in the 'outside public,' who are numerically stronger, but financially weaker, and are, through their lack of organization, more easily swayed by panicky feelings. In such a general movement on the part of the cliques they act deliberately and with skill. A starting point for a decline is just as essential as a rallying point for a rise. The *bete noir* selected for the campaign to-day was New York Central, which, from the prominence given to it for several months past, was most likely to lead the list. A vigorous attack upon it, accompanied by telegraphic announcement from Albany that the Scrip bill would fail in the Senate, carried it down three per cent. Hudson River and Harlem, its *par nobile fratrum*, followed suit. The sapping of the lines now became easy. Fort Wayne staggered, recovered again, and fought desperately, but yielded at last. Rock Island was an easy victim. Reading gave some trouble, but fell after a short struggle. The Northwestern stocks were obstinate, and pleaded their merits as 'desirable investments,' but in vain. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore, strong in a common cause of consolidation, were tenacious, and yielded comparatively little. Mariposa was hardly molested, as it was considered easy of conquest at any moment. Meanwhile more stubborn foes occupied the attention of the raiders. The attack halted at noon, and under the cessation of operations, and through an easier feeling in money towards the close of banking hours, the prostrate stocks sought to rise. Nhe recuperated 'bears' renewed the onslaught, and, beginning again with New York Central forced it down to 170¾. The 'break,' extending through the list, resulted in a further general decline of from one-half to two per cent. The two exceptions were Pacific Mail and Illinois Central. Elsewhere dismay and ruin prevailed as darkness closed in upon the financial battle-field.

"Money, during the earlier hours of business, was in good demand at the full legal rate, and some hasty borrowers and weak houses paid as high as gold interest. The supply was abundant after 2 o'clock, and lenders had difficulty in placing all their balances at seven per cent. The activity has worked injuriously to the commercial interest, whose paper is less requisition, and hence offering higher rates of discount. A few days since the pressure was from the buyers, end rates in extreme quotations declined to seven per cent. With the change in the money market there is more paper offering, and the pressure is rather from makers, rates ranging from eight to ten per cent. for prime double name acceptances."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 6.—The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 700@800 barrels in lots at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; $6·75@7·75 for Pennsylvania do.; $8@9·25 for Ohio do.; and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is very firm, but the aggregate transactions are light. Sales of 1000 bushels prime red at $1·70@1·73; 500 bushels Kentucky amber at $1·85; and 500 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·50. Rye ranges from $1·43@1·45 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is scarce, and firmly held; sales of 2000 bushels Western yellow at 90c., and 2000 bushels high Western mixed at 86@87c. Oats are without change; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 80@83c., and 1000 bushels prime Southern at 70c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $32 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells in in a small way at $8·50@9·50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at $4·75. Flaxseed is scarce and commands $2·68@2·70.

Whisky is held at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Arrived, steamship Smidt, from Bremen.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—Arrived, schr William Allen, Rogers, from Cuba for orders.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....52 | 11 A. M.....65 | 2 P. M.....68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Poseidon, Knudsen, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, South Norwalk, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, New Haven, do.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, Bath, do.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Boston, do.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, New Haven, do.
Schr Charlie and Willie, Thomas, Chelsea, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr D. B. Steelman, Seull, 2 days from Portsmouth, Va., with lumber to Henry Croskey.

Schr M. B. Mahoney, Anderson, 7 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to captain.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, from Mystic.

Schr Sarah Price, Townsend, from Boston.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from New Bedford.

Schr A. Sheppard, Bowditch, from Providence.

Schr Susie Church, Adams, from Nantucket.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Adams, from New York.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from New York.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 5.—The following vessels passed in yesterday afternoon:—Brig Charles Henry, from Liverpool, and schr Perseverance, from Pernambuco, both for Philadelphia. Ship Asia, barques Volant and Clara (reported by Boston steamship), also passed in yesterday.

A ship, a barque, and a brig are now passing in.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Guiding Star, Feeney, hence, at Key West 24th ult.

Schr Triumph, Swift, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 4th inst.

Schrs Henry Hobart, Manson, and S. C. Evans, Hammond, hence, at Fall River 4th inst.

Schrs J. Veidren, Cavalier, and E. M. Branscom, Branscom, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Schrs George Taulane, and T. W. H. White, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schrs Richard Vaux and David Collins were below Boston 4th inst.

Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst.

Schr I. H. Wainwright, Brower, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schr W. B. Darling, Baxter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A well-known Paris journalist, M. Louis Ulbach, was fined 300 francs a few weeks ago for a disrespectful remark about the Emperor in his journal *La Cloche*. It is just about a year since Louis Napoleon promulgated the Press law which was supposed to raise the profession of journalism from the disgraceful thraldom in which it had languished since the 2d of December, 1851. Under this law journalists were at last accorded the privilege of discussing political questions without the express permission of the Government. How much the tardy concession was worth the history of the past year must show. It seems to have been in fact little else than a scheme for dragging the enemies of imperialism to the light and bringing them within reach of the official arm. Republicans who had hitherto kept silence rather than recognize the usurper by asking a license to publish their political views through the press, were now at liberty to speak, but speaking was as full of danger as ever. In fact, the severity of the press prosecutions under the new system has increased rather than diminished. When the editor of a Toulouse paper was acquitted on a trial for publishing the Baudin subscriptions, the prosecutor, M. Seguier, received an official notification that his arguments were "too weak," and the Minister of Justice would accept his resignation. He published a manly reply:—"Speaking in court under the surveillance of a secret police, and expressing convictions forced upon me in advance by the Minister of Justice, are two things to which I cannot stoop." During the year since the press law went into operation, nearly one hundred suits have been instituted, and almost every one has been followed by conviction. In most instances, the editors have been both fined and imprisoned. Seven newspapers have been altogether suppressed. Three have been temporarily interdicted. M. Delescluze, a Paris editor, has been, moreover, divested of his civil and political rights—denied the privilege of voting, of holding office, of publishing anything over his signature—placed, in fine, on a level with convicted felons. Fines and imprisonments and disfranchisement are not the only penalties which editors have to dread. Summary suppression of the sale of obnoxious journals in the streets and at railway stations precedes the formality of trial, and if by any rare luck the trial end in acquittal, there is no redress for the wrong already done. The Government therefore can ruin any newspaper, even without cause. Though the paper be never so cautious to keep within the law, it may be practically suspended during trial for some imaginary offense, and its business ruined before the jury can declare it innocent.

But the animosity of an offended Government does not sate itself on the editors and proprietors. The business agents and type-setters share in the punishments for obnoxious articles which they never saw. This is a blow not at free thought but at free industry. The Frenchman cannot follow an honest trade except with the approval of the Emperor. He must work only for Napoleon's friends. We wonder that the offenses of republican journals are not visited on the mill-owners who manufacture their paper and the founders who make their type. The scrutiny is as rigid under the new law as it was under the old. The censorship, which is blind to the grossest assaults upon morality and decency, has a keen eye for the slightest departure from political orthodoxy. It is no offense to lampoon the Almighty, but his Majesty the Emperor must be treated with becoming respect.

We are told in recent letters from France that Napoleonism as a popular worship is fast dying out. The reverence for the great founder of the dynasty has been rudely shaken; the splendor which surrounded that grand historic name fades gradually away; the proposal to celebrate the centenary of his birth by a pension to his few surviving soldiers—even this, though it might well be deemed an homage to the military glory of the French nation—is disfavored by the Emperor's own servants. Whatever strength Napoleon III may have derived from his uncle's fame has now failed him. He could not preserve the glory; he could not keep alive the reverence; he cannot trust to the memories of Austerlitz. He stands now by his own strength. He holds his people only by a heavy curb. It is a dangerous hold, and it cannot last for ever.

THE CONTINENT OPEN TO COLONIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The substantial completion of the Pacific Railroad is an event as significant to the Old World as to the New, and will have a special effect on the many Europeans who have been dreaming of trying their fortunes in the republic of the West. Close upon every great epoch like the present comes a fuller swell in the ever-constant flood of immigration. When news has spread among all would-be emigrants that the American war is over, or that new and cheaper transportation across the ocean is furnished, or that a better homestead law has been passed by Congress, or, as now, that the vast continent has been spanned by a railroad and the inner territories penetrated by steam power—that the locomotive, emblem of progress, will henceforth fly like a shuttle between the Atlantic and Pacific, weaving something new, with each journey, into the grand fabric of American civilization—the effect is instantly seen in the fresh influx of foreign populations. While to those of us who may not be personally interested in grand strokes of interior progress, they pass as seven days' wonders, to the *Americans of the future* they are of supreme importance. To these incipient citizens they become pregnant with a meaning we do not instinctively attach to them; a trans-continental railroad implies, for example, complete exploration, subduing the wilderness to civilization, easy transit to distant homes, and the means of returning if disappointed: it implies the opening of a continent to colonization, and the interest of a powerful corporation and of Government itself to keep at least one broad belt between the oceans secure from perils to travel and to settlement.

PROGRESS OF POLITICAL LIGHT.

From the N. Y. Times.

We see a case reported in England which shows how slowly improvements are made in that country, and how far behind us, in practical politics, the inhabitants of that "effete old monarchy" are as yet. It seems that the Admiralty wanted some timber, and invited proposals. Thereupon one T. Gambier, a clerk in the Admiralty, through one Rumble, an engineer, informed a Mr. Maxwell that for £30 he could get him the contract. Mr. Maxwell told the Admiralty, and the two together laid a trap for Gambier. They paid Rumble the £30, Maxwell got the contract, and then both Rumble and Gambier were arrested, tried for conspiring to obtain money under false pretenses, convicted and sentenced to eighteen months of imprisonment at hard labor!

What would be said of such a performance in this country? What is usually done to persons who, for money, obtain offices or contracts for others? Are they sent to prison or to Congress? Ask any of the members of the latter body, for, as a general thing, they *know*. And what would be thought of the man who should *peach* in such a case, and tell who it was that had got him the contract, and how much he had paid for it? And what would be thought of the jury which should convict an honest patriotic citizen on the evidence of such a traitor? And what would be thought of a judge who should sentence to the ignominy and hard work of a prison, a gentleman convicted of making money by getting contracts or offices for friends in that way? And finally, what are we to think of the political institutions of a country where such things *can* be done, without arousing the indignation of the whole male population?

We must consult the new Governor of Montana and his "dear Case" on these intricate points of political law. The committee of Congress that investigated the case of Ashley, who wanted to be a full partner with Case in all his Iowa lots and land site speculations, if he got him the appointment of surveyor, reported that they were "not aware of any rule that excludes members of Congress from buying and selling as other men, or from availing themselves of such means of information in relation to such purchases as may be accessible to all the world." This, it will be seen, is sound and wholesome doctrine, and makes politics a respectable and *paying* business—respectable because it *does* pay. But it is confined to this country as yet. Political reforms always advance slowly; and it may take a score of years before the British Parliament will treat the matter with as much intelligence and as frank a recognition of the merits of the case, as are shown by the committee that considered Ashley's case in our Congress. But it takes millions of years, we are told, for light to reach us from some of the fixed stars: why should we complain that it should take a score or even a hundred years for *our* political light to penetrate the dense darkness of England?

GENERAL GRANT AND THE RADICAL MANAGERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republican managers, through their various newspaper organs, East and West, are discussing the important question, "What shall we do with General Grant?" They are already beginning to look upon him as their white elephant, or as a sort of second Andy Johnson more dangerous than the first. They are hard to please. What just ground of complaint have they against General Grant? None in the world. Has he not faithfully adhered to the Chicago platform? Has he not actively supported the ratification of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution for the establishment of equal suffrage to all male citizens, over the age of twenty-one, whites, negroes, Chinese, Indians and all? Has he not, in his appointments to office, established the doctrine of equal rights to whites, blacks, and reds—in a black man, for instance, as Minister to Liberia and another to Hayti, and another as internal revenue assessor in New Orleans, and another as postmaster of Columbia, S. C., and in an Indian as Commissioner of Indian Affairs? He has done all these things, and with the consent and applause of the Senate. Nor has he forgotten women's rights, for, beginning with Richmond, late the Confederate capital of Jeff. Davis, he has appointed a fair proportion of women as postmasters.

In all these appointments he has certainly labored in good faith to carry out the extreme radical dogma of equal rights of men of all colors to vote, and of equal right to hold office by white women, along with white men, red men, and black men. He has, moreover, generously done the best he could in the division of the spoils to satisfy the Republican members of both houses of Congress, and especially the managers of the Senate; and all this for the sake of peace with the party electing him and with Congress. At the same time, in behalf of peace and harmony in the South, he has turned adrift the men of Andy Johnson, and has put in their places not only white Republicans, known as carpet-baggers and scalawags, but reconstructed white Rebel soldiers and representative loyal blacks; and, above all, he has caused it to be understood in every section and among all parties that, whether he likes or dislikes this or that law, he will faithfully execute all the laws of the United States. And he is faithfully executing them, Tenure-of-Office law, all the amendments of the Constitution, and all the reconstruction laws of Congress included.

Could mortal man do more in the White House as the embodiment of the Chicago platform and the Republican party? No. Did anybody ever expect General Grant to do so much? No. Why, then, all these discords in the camp and all this clamor against General Grant from the party organs and managers? It is simply because, in giving out some three thousand offices, General Grant has failed to satisfy the thirty thousand men who had expected these offices. To the twenty-seven thousand who are disappointed and their backers we are indebted for all this hue-and-cry against General Grant. Spoils, spoils—it is all about the spoils. But the seed is sown, and a good crop of weeds is already beginning to sprout among the spring wheat. The truth is that, as the Republican party has gained its extreme demands, and has no longer any great principles to fight for, it has nothing to do but to wrangle and squabble over the spoils, which is the beginning of a general disintegration and break up.

What, then, will General Grant do with the Republican managers? It is evident that whatever he may do now to harmonize them around his administration, he will fail. His proper course is no longer to attempt to harmonize their conflicting claims, demands, or suggestions, but to pursue his own policy; for by this course, whatever may befall the Republican party in the interval, the administration party in 1872 will be master of the field. General Grant's services as a soldier settled the election of 1868. His policy as a statesman during his present four years' term will settle the election for the succession. Having fulfilled the Republican programme, the party is adrift; and the Democratic party, from the complete defeat of its Tammany platform, is adrift; so that the best materials of both these parties may be fused by General Grant into the great party of the future, leaving the intractable managers, cliques, and factions on both sides to shift for themselves.

GRANT AS A SULTAN.

From the N. Y. World.

The conspicuous absurdity and indecency of President Grant's official conduct, in appointing such a person as Mr. Elihu B. Washburne to two such positions successively as those of Secretary of State and Minister to France, should not blind the country to the fact that, bad as this case is, it is only the worst of many similar cases, and is entirely in keeping with the general tenor of the President's appointments. This fact the radical supporters of President Grant well know. It has alienated already from his person, if not from his administration, by far the greater number of the real leaders of the radical party, and this without conciliating to him either the respect or the sympathy of Democratic statesmen. For it is not upon questions of political opinion, nor even of party tactics, that President Grant has broken and is breaking with the authors of his political fortune. He has shown no particular desire to assert himself on such questions; nor is there any evidence, indeed, that he has convictions of his own or cares for convictions at all on such questions. He is blindly subservient to the will of such men as Sumner and Wilson and Chandler in regard to matters of public policy, "reconstruction," the rights of States, the rights of persons, foreign affairs—in regard to everything, in short, upon which it is desirable that the chief magistrate of a great people should have views and principles of his own.

He is autocratic only where it would become him to be considerate of the wishes and anxious for the counsel and the co-operation of his political friends—in the matter, that is, of his appointments to office. He treats the matter precisely as a man would be likely to treat the matter of the disposal he should make of a great prize fallen to him in the lottery, or of an unexpected great inheritance from some unsuspected grand-uncle in the Himalayas. His notion of the Presidential office seems to be that it clothes him with power to reward his personal friends and to punish his personal enemies. The most solemn and important public trusts appear to him not in the light of grave responsibilities to his country, nor even in the less creditable light of serious responsibilities to his party, but absolutely as opportunities which he controls for obliging those whom he likes and disobliging those whom he dislikes. It is not a vague rumor nor a mere piece of bastard and orphan gossip, but a well-authenticated fact, that, when the President was somewhat sharply taken to task by a responsible leader of his party for his nomination of Washburne to the Secretaryship of State, he excused himself on the ground that he had only intended to "pay Washburne a compliment," and hadn't supposed that he would ever "qualify for the post." This is no doubt true, and that it is true puts the character of Washburne in no very respectable light. It would seem that the Illinois investor of Grant is a copy in galena—a leaden image, as one may say—of that famous Sixtus V who, after going decrepit and bent double until his election to the throne of St. Peter, no sooner found himself entitled to wear the fisherman's ring and the triple crown than he sprung up "full-statured in an hour," spat to the ceiling, and gave Rome a master. In like manner, it is understood, did Mr. Washburne impose himself upon Grant as an invalid careless of place and favor, until he had secured both. But whatever we may think of Washburne in this story, what does it say for Grant?

What sense of the political or moral obligations of his position can a man have who, being elected President of the United States, thinks the Secretaryship of State a mere bauble fit to be used for flattering the vanity of an imbecile personal friend? And what must be thought of that man when, finding that he could only induce his imbecile personal friend to give up one bauble by offering him another, he selects the most important diplomatic post in his gift as his sop to Cerberus?

The truth is that General Grant looks upon himself not as a President, but as a sort of Sultan. His view of his office is thoroughly Oriental. We do not mean, of course, to imply that he entertains Oriental opinions on questions of domestic economy. But he sees in power what a Sultan sees in power—a weapon and a net, not a duty and a trust. The Presidency to him is at the best a promotion. It is a fresh recognition of his services, an enlargement of his resources, an increase of pay, and an extension of influence. It has made him personally a more important individual. It gives him a right to a more numerous staff. It enables him to do more than he ever could before for the couple of dozen kinsmen and family connections who come down rejoicing out of the Northwest to crowd the Presidential table at meat and to clamor in the Presidential ear for office. Perhaps this is, after all, no more than was to have been expected from a person whose sole experience of the public service had been earned in the army. The soldier was the seed of the Sultan in old times. Why should the seed bear other fruit to-day? The sword of General Grant is but a sword after all, like the sword of a Tamerlane or a Mahmoud or a Bajazet. It has carved out for him a political fortune hardly less marvellous than any of those antique and famous blades achieved for their possessors. Possibly we have no right to be surprised that, like them, he should regard the fortune which his sword has given him as his own to do with it as he will.

But it is certain that the American party leaders who find him in this mood are not the sort of men tamely to acquiesce in his indulgence of such an infatuation as to his claims and his opportunities. He may, and he probably will, succeed in destroying the organization which those men represent. But they, in their turn, will as certainly destroy him. The era of the bowstring and the janissaries has not yet ripened in the New World.

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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOFS, ETC.

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & Co.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 6] No. 434 RACE Street.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE

STETSON HOUSE,

No. 445 N. THIRD Street.

$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT street, Phila. 3 6 3m

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60t4p

Union Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.

These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.

Full information cheerfully furnished.

The road will be completed in TEN (10) DAYS, and trains run through in TWENTY-FIVE (25) DAYS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, &c., Etc.,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Randolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,

11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4]

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1936 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. F. MORGAN.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and sma[ll] GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

[WOOL SACKS.]

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A revenue officer visited the old Richmond district on Tuesday, and found a still in operation back of No. 1616 Salmon street and another in William street, near Edgemont. Both were destroyed, together with such materials for the manufacture of whisky as were found on the premises.

—Last evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, as car No. 38 of the Union line was crossing Ninth and Poplar streets, it was run into by a locomotive belonging to the Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, and a hole stove in the side near the hind wheels. At the time of the accident the car had a number of passengers in it, but fortunately none were injured, owing to the speed of the locomotive being checked. The passenger car was thrown from the track in a line with Ninth street. The driver, Jesse Kyle, seeing the danger, tried to back his car, but it was struck by the locomotive before he could do so. The driver and horses escaped injury.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—Emigration to Kansas continues unabated.

—Motley was present when Grant and Lee met.

—Florida is suffering with the cotton caterpillar.

—Louisville suffered severely by Tuesday night's storm.

—Thermometer 90 degrees in the shade at St. Louis on Tuesday.

—William T. Cavanaugh committed suicide yesterday in Richmond, Va.

—Marshall Jewett was yesterday inaugurated Governor of Connecticut.

—Hon. Thomas Jones Yorke has been elected President of the West Jersey Railroad.

—It was the Perot, and not the Arago, which sailed from New York with "aid" for Cuba.

—A Treasurer, Clerk, and Assessor were elected by the Democrats at Madison, Ind., on Tuesday.

—A little girl was instantly killed by lightning yesterday, while walking along a street in Chicago.

—Governor Bullock states that the next Gubernatorial election in Georgia will not occur until 1871.

—An immense concourse of citizens yesterday attended the funeral of William C. Ross, at Baltimore.

—Visitors to the Boston Jubilee must apply to the Bureau of Accommodation for accommodations.

—Bernard Domschki, editor of the Milwaukee *Herald*, and a German revolutionist of 1848, died yesterday.

—Our commercial agent at Sierra Leone reports the loss of the American barque Gem, on the 4th of March last.

—John Dorsey, who murdered his wife at Williamsburg, Mass., last Saturday, has been committed for trial.

—While firing a salute in honor of Governor Jewell's inauguration, at Hartford, James Stralser had an arm blown off.

—While addressing a "settler" audience at Fort Scott, M. O. Vass, the orator, was fired upon and driven from the stand.

—Horace Eddo committed suicide, yesterday, at Stuyvesant Falls, New York, by jumping from a bridge and breaking his neck.

—Mr. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, will, in a few days, distribute the forms and blanks required by the new Registry law.

—John Destouet, Esq., formerly of the French importing firm of Destouet Brothers, fell dead, yesterday, at Ninth and Chesnut streets.

—A Savannah despatch announces the arrival in the Tybee of the steamer Liberty, from Baltimore for New Orleans, with loss of her propeller.

—Five men charged with the murder of the first and second mates of a whaling barque, at sea, arrived, in irons, at New York yesterday morning.

—Old Satuck and Spotted Wolf, Arrapahoe and Kiowa chiefs, are uniting their warriors with the Camanches, and decline all peaceful overtures from the pale-face.

—William B. Spooner, President of the Massachusetts Temperance organization, is requested to resign, because he favors the exemption of cider and lager beer from the Prohibitory law.

Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, May 5.—The North German Parliament passed a resolution in favor of the payment of Deputies. The resolution was strongly opposed by the Federal Council.

FLORENCE, May 5.—The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King. Menabrea is forming a new Cabinet.

LONDON, May 5.—The Chester cup was won by "Knight of the Garter," "St. Mary's" second, and "Dalby" third. The great Chester produce stake for two-year olds was won by a filly by "Lambton."

MADRID, May 5.—The Spanish journals maintain that the capture of the brig Mary Lowel was a legal act, and deny that the English Government, at the instance of the United States has made any demand on Spain for restitution

MADRID, May 5.—Olozaga and friends have demanded the establishment of a Directory. It is believed that Prim is favorable.

HAVANA, May 5.—News from Hayti to the 21d ult. says the blockade at Aux Cayes is raised. The revolutionists were gaining ground in the South.

A French steamer from St. Thomas, May 1, reports two monitors still in port.

News had reached St. Thomas, from St. Domingo, through rebel channels, that the troops of President Baez, and the revolutionists under Cabral, were advancing.

The brig MacDonald, from Kingston for Philadelphia, with logwood, was wrecked. The crew were saved.

HAVANA, May 5.—The insurgents are burning plantations again around Sagua, Romedo, and Santiago. Several insurgents have recently been executed at Santiago and Bayamo.

The steamer from St. Thomas brought back twenty seamen of the Peruvian monitors. They will be sent to New Orleans to-morrow by the American consul. The British gunboat Favorite arrived here yesterday, and took on board four sailors captured by the Spaniards on board the brig Mary Lowell, and since confined in jail here. She sailed this evening for Nassau.

The steamer Cuba sailed yesterday for Baltimore.

Sugar is in fair demand and the market is firm, without decided change. Transactions are small, merchants refusing to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders. Exchange is unaltered.

LONDON, May 5.—In the House of Commons Mr. Sullivan, the Attorney-General for Ireland, moved for leave to bring in a bill to disable the present Mayor of Cork from acting as a magistrate. He gave a history of the disloyal conduct of the Mayor, up to its culmination in the inflammatory language used at the dinner recently given in Cork to Warren and Costello, and said, after much consideration, the Government had come to the conclusion that the present step was advisable. Several members deprecated the course of the Government as a stretch of constitutional power, an ordinary action at law being open to it for a remedy. Sir John Gray, member for Kilkenny, and Mr. Maguire, member for Cork, urged the necessity of giving the Mayor full opportunity for meeting the charges made against him. They claimed that the action of the Government was based only on newspaper reports.

Disraeli deprecated as imprudent the release of Fenian prisoners, and said if action for seditious language had been taken earlier the present step would not have become necessary. He would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but urged the House to consider the step proposed and the constitutional questions involved. Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary of Ireland, assured the House that every facility would be given the Mayor and his friends to reply. The government would take care not to give any ground for complaints of the management of Irish affairs. He intimated that they intended to investigate the conduct of the police in the late disturbances at Londonderry. After further remarks by Messrs. Gladstone and Gathorne Hardy in support of the measure, leave to introduce the bill was granted, and it was read for the first time. A copy of the bill and notice of the second reading were ordered to be served on the Mayor of Cork.

The City Contest.

Yesterday, at 3:30 P. M., in the Grand Jury Room of the new Court House, the taking of testimony was resumed before the Examiners. The evidence taken was in reference to the voting in the Second division of the First ward.

Alexander McBride testified that he offered to vote in this division at the October election; as he handed the full Democratic ticket in at the window he was driven away by a mob of fifteen or twenty men; excepting Henry Godwin, they were strangers; although he had given no provocation, the crowd yelled out to shoot or kill him.

John Miller testified that he had lived at No. 118 Denmark street, but left this residence in June, 1868. Two John Millers were marked as having voted, one being assessed at the residence above stated.

The boxes containing the papers of the Second division of the First ward and the Tenth division of the First ward were opened, and the papers examined.

Francis McDonough testified that the naturalization papers exhibited were his, issued from the Supreme Court on September 14, 1868; this paper he showed at the polls, but was refused when he offered his vote; witness was sworn, and produced a voucher, but his vote was not then received. Mr. McDonough was assessed in the division.

Mrs. Henrietta Redmond, No. 1710 South street, testified that she moved from No. 113 Tasker street in September last; her husband, John Redmond, died in 1864. His name was marked on the voters' and assessed list.

Martin Cavanaugh testified that he received his naturalization papers either two years before, or two years after he declared his intentions, and he guessed it didn't make much difference; when trying to vote the Democratic ticket he was dragged out of the line, and taken to the Southwark Hall.

Timothy Carbon testified that in October, 1868, he resided at No. 111 Tasker street; at the October election witness saw turbulence at the polls; about fifteen minutes after witness voted a man named John Call came up to vote; he was challenged on his residence and his vote was refused; he requested witness to vouch for his residence; witness went to the window and swore to Call's residence; as he did this some man in the line behind him cursed him, and said "go for him," but some Republicans who were present wouldn't allow it; some time afterwards a crowd came up Greenwich, towards Second street, singing "Rally Round the Flag;" they went into Bouvier's house, and afterwards, at the poll, made a rush to the window; witness saw Alexander McBride leave; a young man, whom they called Henry Godwin, pursued McBride and fired twice at him; I had to go away, and when I returned I was told the crowd were driving Erickson away; Mr. Casnaugh, who held the Democratic window book, was driven away, and then all the Democrats left there; there were police officers there then, but they did not interfere with the crowd, many of whom were McMichael's specials; at five P. M. I went alone to the window, but the Republicans held both sides of the window; there was not a Democrat to be seen; I heard one man on the pavement say, "Where's the ——Copperhead can come to this window now?" I then came to the conclusion I'd leave.

Cross-examined by Colonel Mann—Several of the crowd—about eight or ten of them—remained about the window at five o'clock; they were voting busily; four or five voted while witness watched them; Democrats voted only at the risk of their lives.

Mr. Mann called the attention of the examiners to the fact that the hourly returns showed that four Democrats and eight Republicans voted in the hour from five to six o'clock P. M. There were four of Mr. McMichael's deputies, with badges on. They were Henry Godwin and William Ellen and others.

Central North Carolina Railroad.

This is the name given to a new railroad company, created by the Legislature of North Carolina on the 8th of March, 1869, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from some point on the North Carolina road, at or near Greensboro, the southern terminus of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, due south, to Cheraw, in South Carolina, about one hundred miles in length. The construction of this link will form another direct line from the East to the South Atlantic coast, and when completed passengers can take the cars of the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Richmond, and run through via Greensboro, N. C. and Cheraw, S. C., via Northeastern Railroad, a distance of 430 miles, at the lowest calculation of speed (25 miles an hour), in 18 hours; or taking the cars from Washington city via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, via Lynchburg, and from thence via the now being constructed Lynchburg and Danville Railroad to Greensboro, N. C., and thence to Charleston, S. C., via the Central North Carolina Railroad to Cheraw, S. C., and Northeastern Railroad to Charleston, a distance of 520 miles, in 21 hours, from Washington City to Charleston, S. C.

The proposed route from Greensboro to Cheraw is designed to run through Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, and Richmond counties, N. C., with easy grades, and very little rock excavation except in Montgomery, which is the finest mineral county in the State for gold, iron, and coal, where there is some slate excavation necessary. The soil through these counties can and will be made very valuable, especially by foreign emigration. Landholders along the route have already given the incorporators assurances to subscribe 200,000 acres of land at the present cash value for stock in the road.

The immense water powers of Deep, Wharrey, and Yadkin rivers will be developed by the Central road, which will run parallel in many points with those rivers where the most important water powers are located, and in close proximity to the "Narrows," the great falls of the Yadkin. There are already located and in full operation five large cotton factories on Deep river, within a distance of about ten miles.

The construction and equipment of the new road, it is said, will not exceed $3,000,000. Its success, from the encouragement received along the route, seems to be certain.

Another road, in connection with the Central North Carolina Railroad, is in contemplation, from Greensboro to a point to be hereafter designated on the Virginia State line, to join the now being constructed road from Lynchburg to Danville, which will still further shorten the distance between Philadelphia to Charleston, S. C., upwards of thirty miles.

—The North has 6441 cotton mills, and the South 86.

—Chicago claims the finest rooms for telegraphy in the United States.

—Halibut have been more plentiful around Nantucket this spring than for years.

—There are 6000 hogsheads of tobacco now unsold in Bracken county, Kentucky.

—The National Union of Photographers will hold its annual session at Boston, June 1.

—At a public sale in Augusta, Ga., recently, $98,000 in Confederate notes were sold for $50.

—The last Maine Legislature chartered 20 new savings banks. Political economy!

—A blind preacher recently eloped from the Allegheny, Pa., poor-house with one of the servants.

—Wagner retracted, by letter to the *Signale*, his note reflecting upon Jewish and German influence with Parisian critics.

—An Illinois lady has fitted up at her own expense a fine residence, as a home for the blind lately burned out of their asylum.

—A woman who for eighteen years past has peddled matches in Detroit has educated three children and bought herself a home.

—A beggar in Hartford goes from house to house with a big knife. When they refuse to present alms he forthwith presents arms.

—Some Hubbite expresses the opinion that to have the Boston Post Office between Milk and Water streets is ominous and anomalous.

—The Massachusetts Legislature proposes to prohibit card-playing on railway trains, and give the conductors power to eject all players.

—The faro bankers of New Orleans want the United States Assessor to call their game a lottery, so that they may be taxed into a legal existence.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'33 | MOON RISES....2'41
SUN SETS....7'01 | HIGH WATER....1'23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 21
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Cimbria	Havre	New York	April 24
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Paraguay	London	New York	April 24
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	April 26
Union	Southampton	New York	April 27
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	April 27
China	Liverpool	New York via Bos	April 27

FOR EUROPE.

Donau	New York	Bremen	May 6
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	May 6
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 8
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 8
Celia	New York	London	May 8
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 8
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 6
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 6
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 8
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	May 8
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Norw. ship Kosmos, Ellefsen, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Cobb, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, Jr., Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, New Bedford, do.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Amesbury, do.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Harris, Roxbury, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr A. Truedell, Barrett, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr E. Ewing, Olinden, Norwich, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, do.
Schr A. M. Lee, Taylor, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Taylor, Norwich, do.
Barge Wm. Heister, Gunson, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 58, Worrall, Bridgeport, do.
Barge Ann Ryan, Trask, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Saw off the Overfalls, barque Clara, from Matanzas, at anchor; below the Buoy on the Brown, ship Asia, from New York, and schr —(of Boston), laden with molasses; at anchor off the Brown, barque Volant, from Liverpool; brig Marianna IV, from Lisbon; one barque (Eastern), and herm. brig, names unknown; at the Brandywine, schr Abbott Devereux, from Sagua; off Fourteen Feet Bank, brig Ellen P. Stewart, from Cienfuegos; below the Buoy on the Middle, a foreign topsail schooner.

Steamer W. G. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

MEMORANDA.

U. S. ship Swatara, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cadiz 17th ult.

Ship Majestic, Keazer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 21st ult.

Ship Columbia, Foss, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 22d ult.

Ship Hannibal, Niemann, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 22d ult.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, for Philadelphia, sailed from New York 4th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 3d inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 4th inst.

Barque Daphne, Weisser, from Grimsby for Philadelphia, was off Dover 18th ult.

Barque Clara, Connell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult.

Barque Sarah Payson, Dekin, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Scottish Bride, Allen, hence, at Stettin 29th ult.

Barque Tejuca, Howell, from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras, was spoken 29th, lat. 28 52, long. 79 29.

Barque Rothesay, Hall, hence, at St. John, N. B., 3d instant.

Brig Faustina, Patterson, sailed from Cardenas 22d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Frank Clark, Jones, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult.

Brig Choice, Brown, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary Stewart, Adams, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Scio, Brown, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Sch Belle, Jones, hence for London, was off Portland 26th inst.

Sch Hattie B., Daggett, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Congress, York, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 3d inst.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Cienfuegos, was seen 28th ult., lat. 24 35, long. 80 34, bound north.

Schr Emeline McLain, Sleeper, hence for Bath, at Portland 2d inst.

Schr Henrietta, Clark, from Windsor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schrs Chas. Cobb, Kennedy, from Rockland; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem; and Caroline Kienzle, Studams, from Danversport, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

MISCELLANY.

The wreck of the barque Leah, Jacques, for Philadelphia, has been sold at Buenos Ayres for $82.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS.
DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
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With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
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Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours,
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.
The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station.
The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale.
A. E. BORIE,
4 29 14t Secretary of the Navy.

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

R. H. TURNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
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AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1f

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every decree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandell's Patent Crotches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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BOTH DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED.
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PANEL DECORATIONS,
IN NATURAL TINTS.
NEW FRENCH IMITATIONS,
In MAPLE, WALNUT and OAK, rivalling in effect the real woods.
Ceilings Frescoed and Kalsomined.
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CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
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FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.
AN ASSORTMENT OF
French and American Wall Papers,
Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.
A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.
In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.
The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by
3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

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REMOVAL
OF
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
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CHAS. MACALESTER,	GEORGE F. TYLER,
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President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1'00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities, registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 " 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1'25 " 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2'00 " 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1'00 " 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2'50 " 1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.
Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.
The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.
Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.
Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
4 Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuthstp2m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN KINGHAM,
Superintendent.

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A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS.
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

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FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
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WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
SELLERS BROTHERS,
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Especially adapted for family use.
BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON.
Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2'50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—
Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.
Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.
The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.
The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.
Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.
Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.
The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.
By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.
L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 12t Property and Disbursing Officer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
A. S. PENNOYER.....Business Manager
S. BEHRENS.....Conductor
Last engagement in this city of the present organization.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 6,
Ricci Bros.' Comic Opera,
CRISPINO AND THE FAIRY,
With a great cast and Grand Orchestra, and enlarged Chorus.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, May 7, 1869,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER,
Business Manager, when will be presented, for the first time this season, Flotow's Grand Opera,
MARTHA.
Saturday Afternoon—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock, when will be presented, for the first time this season, Auber's romantic Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for reserving.
Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Sale of Seats for MONDAY EVENING next will commence THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, and at the Academy.
J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
BENEFIT OF
S. BEHRENS,
MONDAY EVENING, May 10, 1869,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
First and only appearance of
MISS SUSAN GALTON as ARLINE,
By kind permission of Messrs. Tunison & Parsons, of the Theatre Comique, where she is now performing.
CASTLE.....CAMPBELL.....SEGUIN.
By universal desire Miss Galton will sing, instead of the usual finale, the celebrated aria, "Ah, Don't Mingle," from "La Sonnambula."
The increased Orchestra will play, previous to the Opera, the original Overture, now but seldom performed.
Seats may now be obtained at the Academy of Music and C. W. A. Trumpler's music store. 1t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 6,
The distinguished author and comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Whose engagement is positively limited to
TWELVE NIGHTS,
Previous to his departure for California, will appear as
TERRY THE SWELL,
In his great
DRAMATIC SATIRE
Upon the vices and follies of the present time, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF LOTTA.
LOTTA in a new piece, PEPINA.
MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,
LOTTA'S original Dual Drama,
PEPINA.
PEPINA
MYRTLE MYDDLETON; .....LOTTA
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF CUBAN PATIOTS.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TUNISON & CO.....Proprietors
Third week of the gifted young Lyric Artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
TWO NEW COMIC OPERAS TO-NIGHT,
"JESSIE LEA"
and "LES DEUX AVEUGLES,"
one by Offenbach, one by Macfarren, the whole Company appearing. MATINEE SATURDAY. 5 2 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—First appearance here of THE DASHWOOD SISTERS. First appearance here of HARRY GILBERT, Pantomimist.
Great success of the Premieres. Three Ballets every evening. Gus Williams in six new Songs. Sallie Swift, Louise Robinson, and Kate Partington in their great roles.
LOOK OUT FOR SATURDAY MATINEES.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
From the Hippotheatron Buildings, Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, New York.
L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!
The public are respectfully informed that this celebrated metropolitan troupe will exhibit in Philadelphia,
ON EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE RACE,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, May 10,
when will be presented a series of those
BRILLIANT, EXCITING, AND ELEGANT,
EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS,
which for years have proved one of the most popular and successful features of the public amusements of New York, and which, for variety and splendor, will be found
UNPARALLELED IN AMERICA!
Full particulars in future advertisements. 5 3 tf

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THURSDAY E

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THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

At this time, when the prevalence of crime and the boldness of criminals are subjects of almost daily discussion, the copious extracts from the annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary which we printed yesterday are deserving of the most careful consideration. The arguments of the Inspectors all tend to the support of one point—the superiority of the separate over the congregate system of prison discipline as a means of reformation; and it must be acknowledged, even by the most zealous advocate of the congregate system, that the Inspectors make out a very strong case. There is in this and every other community a class of people, the very quintessence of respectability, who have no faith whatever in humanity outside of their own circle. The old rhyme of our school-days—

"There's no repentance in the grave,
Nor pardon offered to the dead,"—

they seek to apply to the living as well, and stoutly maintain that a creature who has once gone seriously astray, who has openly and repeatedly defied nearly every command in the Decalogue, is lost beyond all hope, and that he shall therefore be shut in forever from the world. There may at best be but a limited chance for reformation, but the congregate system surrounds the convict with a thousand temptations and a thousand incentives to the continuance of a criminal career, after liberty is regained, from which he is happily relieved by the separate system. The records prove that out of a given number of discharged convicts, nearly twice as many have been recommitted in Massachusetts, where the congregate system has prevailed, as in Pennsylvania, and this result is perfectly natural. The convict sent to the Eastern Penetentiary forms no new criminal associations, and when he leaves its walls, if he chooses to seek a new home and to begin a new life, he has nothing to fear from the exposure and denunciation of his old fellow-criminals. There are a considerable number of well-attested cases in which a thorough reformation has thus been effected, and there are living now in various portions of the United States honest, industrious, and useful men who paid the penalty of a youthful crime within the walls of Cherry Hill, but who have none of the difficulties to contend with which Victor Hugo has so graphically portrayed in his sketch of Jean Valjean. Congregate prisons are inevitably schools of crime. They afford ample opportunities for villains of every grade to disseminate their criminal knowledge; and as every man discharged must feel that he may at any moment be recognized and exposed by one of his associates, the difficulties involved in the commencement and continuance of an honest career are immeasurably increased.

These advantages are so obvious that they are almost universally conceded, and the opponents of the separate system antagonize it mainly on two grounds—first, that it is inhuman to deprive a man of society; and second, that separate convict labor is less profitable than congregate convict labor.

The logical answer to the first objection is, that the Pennsylvania system contemplates separate but not solitary confinement; and that while the prisoner is deprived of all bad associations he is brought into direct contact with good influences.

It was formerly alleged that the Pennsylvania system produced insanity and destroyed health, but this theory is not sustained by the statistics; for while the percentage of deaths in the Eastern Penitentiary was not much larger than the percentage in the Massachusetts State Prison, the percentage sent to a lunatic asylum was much greater under the congregate than the separate system of confinement.

The fallacy of expecting to realize substantial profits from congregate convict labor is demonstrated by the experience of New York, where the excess of expenditure over earnings, in the Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons, during the last three years, has amounted to nearly six hundred thousand dollars; and, so far as economical considerations are concerned, the Pennsylvania system needs no better vindication than the fact that the whole cost of maintaining the prisoners, exclusive of the appropriation by the Commonwealth, was but thirty-six cents *per capita* per diem.

What Pennsylvania most needs now is the erection of a new penitentiary, or the enlargement of the old ones, and the improvement of the county jails, or the establishment of such a system as will ensure the proper confinement of all prisoners.

The report of the Inspectors also gives an instructive lesson as to the primary cause of crime. Of the 253 prisoners committed during the last year, only 41 were illiterate, while 186 could read and write; so their crimes cannot be charged to ignorance. Intemperance no doubt had an influence, but 40 of the convicts were abstainers, 134 moderate drinkers, 59 were sometimes intoxicated, and only 20 often intoxicated. But under the head of "industrial relations" we are informed that of the 253 convicts, only 17 had served full terms of apprenticeship, 31 had been "apprenticed and left," while 205, or more than eighty per cent. of the whole number, had been unapprenticed!

The Penitentiary, therefore, evidently gathers its recruits mainly from the large and growing class who are too indolent or too ignorant to work effectively, too proud to beg, and who resort to dishonest practices for a livelihood. Of all the prisoners confined within its walls, three-fourths were sentenced for larceny, robbery, counterfeiting, or forgery. The true field for reformatory effort is to teach the rising generation how to work. Let us have more industrial schools, an improved apprenticeship system, and a more general recognition among all classes of the truth, old as the hills but as unchanging, that an idle brain is the Devil's workshop, and that a youth squandered in inefficient folly naturally leads to a criminal manhood.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

The London *Times* yesterday morning launched another thunderbolt at Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate on the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, concluding the tirade with the following paragraph:—

"The question is one of law and not of feeling. It remains to be shown that Great Britain can be held answerable for any infraction of law or excess over the ordinary practice of both countries."

This statement of the case, although made in an interest directly opposed to the claims of the United States, is as clear and just a presentation as could be made. The question is, and has been from the outset, "one of law and not of feeling." Simple justice at the hands of a nation with which we had been for half a century on friendly and peaceful terms, is all that we now demand from Great Britain; and if this simple justice had been accorded us, as it is laid down by all the standard writers on international law, at the beginning of the Rebellion and throughout its continuance, the Alabama claims would never have occupied so prominent a place in history, and Reverdy Johnson's golden opportunity for after-dinner garrulousness would have been wanting.

The ruling classes of England, however, elected at the outset to make the question one of feeling, and not one of law. Despite and in defiance of their professions of holy horror at the enormities of the peculiar institution for whose permanence the South contended, they cast the great weight of their moral influence in the scale against the Union, not because they hated slavery less, but because they hated freedom more. The fundamental principle on which our system of government is based is entirely at variance with the idea of aristocratical supremacy which still underlies and thoroughly imbues the British constitution. If our language and customs had been different from those of England, the moral influence of American institutions upon those of the other country would be materially decreased; but this community of language and customs has always been fraught with danger to such of the institutions of England as are less liberal in principle and less oppressive in practical working than our own. From this source sprung the sympathy exhibited by the ruling classes of Great Britain for the Southern cause. It was felt that the suppression of the Rebellion would react visibly and speedily upon public sentiment on the other side of the ocean, and especially in England; that it would demonstrate the entire capacity of man for successful self-government; that it would encourage the masses of the common people throughout the world to continue their longings for the common rights of humanity—to persevere in their repeated attempts at wresting from the aristocracy a full acknowledgment and strict observance of these rights. The obligations of the law of nations, the dictates of humanity, the professions of the past, the aspirations of the future, all were lost sight of in the strong tide of mere feeling which swept over the nation and dictated its policy towards a government that was struggling for its very existence.

And now is presented the great question—Shall the claims which we have presented against Great Britain be adjusted on the basis of feeling or on that of law? The tender heart and voracious appetite of Reverdy Johnson were soon found to be his weakest points, and by a studious assault upon them he was won over completely, and gave full vent to his feelings after every dinner of which he partook. The Johnson-Clarendon treaty was subscribed to by him while thus swayed, and the English nation rubbed its hands in glee at the prospect of such an easy deliverance from the peril in which its mistaken policy had involved it. But the Senate of the United States, supported by the unanimous voice of the American people, rejected the terms of surrender proposed, viewing the treaty in the light in which it was held by Mr. Sumner, when he uttered these words:—

"A treaty which, instead of removing an existing grievance, leaves it for heartburning and rancor, cannot be considered a settlement of pending questions between two nations. It may seem to settle them, but does not. It is nothing but a snare. And such is the character of the treaty now before us. The massive grievance under which our country suffered for years is left untouched; the painful sense of wrong planted in the national heart is allowed to remain. For all this there is not one word of regret or even of recognition; nor is there any semblance of compensation."

If we had been willing to submit to a settlement dictated by feeling alone, the result could be attained only by a smothering of our own feelings, in order that those of England might have full sway. But we insist, and shall continue to insist, upon a settlement of the Alabama-claims question on the basis of law. When such a settlement is secured, it will no longer be problematical as to whether or not "Great Britain can be held answerable for any infraction of law or excess over the ordinary practice of both countries."

HO! FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The greatest work of our century has been completed, and by the laying of the last rail which unites the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific road, the grand highway across the American continent is a thing accomplished; and although the formal opening of the road is yet to take place, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are connected by a link of iron, and San Francisco and Philadelphia are practically as near to each other as Philadelphia and New York were one hundred years ago. It was expected that the connection between the two roads would be made by the beginning of July, so that the completion of the great enterprise would add a zest to the popular celebration of our national anniversary. The energy, however, with which the work has been carried on has brought about a meeting between the rival parties of road builders sooner than was expected, and the Fourth of July will find the Pacific Railroad in full operation.

The rapidity with which this road has been built is the more wonderful when we consider the enormous obstacles that had to be overcome. The point where the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific unite is nearly eleven hundred miles west of Omaha, the starting point, which but a few years ago was the centre of a wilderness unexplored and unknown except to the Indians and a few half savage frontier men. During the three years since its commencement the Union Pacific Road has pushed its way across the desert, carrying with it the materials of construction; it has scaled the Rocky Mountains over obstacles that would appear to be insurmountable; it has invaded the secluded retreat where the Mormons hoped that they would forever be beyond the reach of modern civilization, and now the last rail has been laid, the last spike driven, and the East and the West shake hands across the continent, and Pennsylvania and California feel more strongly than ever that their interests are identical, and that they belong to one nation. Crossing the desert and overcoming the great natural obstacles were not the only difficulties in the way of constructing this road. Everything needful for the work, except timber, had to be transported from the Atlantic States to Omaha, and thence over the road as it advanced westward. A hundred and ten thousand tons of iron rails, a million fish-plates, two million bolts, and fifteen million spikes were thus carried along and put down in the construction of the work. All the materials except brick, required for building foundries, machine-shops, station-houses, telegraph line and offices, and other appurtenances, had to be obtained from a distance, together with subsistence and stores for from five to twenty thousand workmen, and forage for from six to eight thousand teams of mules and horses. These items will serve to give a slight idea of the magnitude of the task that has been accomplished.

The work now is done, the grand highway of the nation which unites the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and which will bring the commerce of Asia across our continent is completed, and the American people can congratulate themselves, as well as the directors of the road, upon the result. Hereafter the journey to San Francisco will be but a pleasant summer trip, and the great desert tracks which intervene between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains will ere long be peopled and brought under cultivation, and the metallic treasures which are locked up in the "mountain chests" will yield a rich harvest to the nation. It is impossible to estimate, in all its proportions, the importance of this great national work; and we can only rejoice that energy, perseverance, and skill have surmounted all obstacles and brought it to a happy conclusion.

The Coal Product of the United States during the year 1868 amounted to about 35,500,000 tons. Of this amount 22,000,000 tons were mined in Pennsylvania, 16,000,000 tons being anthracite and 6,000,000 tons bituminous. The product of the Potomac region, including Maryland and the eastern part of West Virginia, was about 1,500,000 tons, and that of the western coal fields about 12,000,000 tons. The following table shows the roads over which the 16,000,000 tons of anthracite coal produced by Pennsylvania were transported, with the amounts in tons:—

	Tons.
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	4,593,239
Lehigh Valley Railroad	2,865,325
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.	1,772,414
Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad	1,635,000
Lehigh Navigation Co.'s Canal and Railroad	1,095,317
Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad	1,043,853
Schuylkill Canal	987,628
Northern Central Railroad	674,246
Pennsylvania Canal	418,770
Total carried by nine companies	14,085,792
Carried on lines not named and consumed near the mines	1,914,208
Grand total for year	16,000,000

The 6,000,000 tons of bituminous coal mined in the State during the year reached the markets over the following roads:—

	Tons.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,628,223
Monongahela Slackwater	1,617,892
Tioga Railroad (Blossburg region)	598,326
Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad	320,374
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad	246,309
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	239,485
Little Saw Mill Run (R. R. to Ohio river)	123,642
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	55,242
Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad	60,149
Barclay Railroad	50,890
Total carried by ten companies	4,940,532
Carried on lines not named and consumed near the mines	1,059,468
Grand total for year	6,000,000

The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania embrace about 475 square miles of territory, while in the bituminous fields over 12,000 square miles are embraced.

The Railroads of Pennsylvania, during the year 1868, transported 1,751,970 tons of iron ore, the amount being distributed among the principal roads, as follows:—

Lehigh Valley Railroad	282,455
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	199,515
North Lebanon Railroad	159,427
East Pennsylvania Railroad	149,523
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	149,442
Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad	104,497
Pennsylvania Railroad	100,886
Ironton Railroad	86,676
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad	78,600
Northern Central Railroad	75,980
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railr'd	82,619
Lake Shore Railroad	35,387
Reading and Columbia Railroad	31,512
Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg Railroad	41,476
North Pennsylvania Railroad	30,199
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	11,436
Cumberland Valley Railroad	12,451
Total on 17 roads	1,632,071

"Lippincott's Magazine" for June will have the following table of contents:—

I. Beyond the Breakers. Part 4. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen. With a full-page illustration. II. Dies Iræ. Two New Versions. III. The Englishman on the Continent. By George M. Towle. IV. Our Possession. V. Harneyhow's Hummock. A Tale. By Mrs. Jane G. Austin. VI. On Expression in Art. Part III. Architecture. By Hugh Davids. VII. The Maiden Soldier. By Mrs. Ellet. VIII. Dedication. A Poem. IX. Only No Love. A Tale. Part 1. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. X. On Using Strength with Economy. XI. The New World Exile in Italy. A Poem. By Howard Glyndon. XII. The Prospect of Trade. By Hon. Amasa Walker. XIII. A Lost Chapter of History. XIV. The Rubbish at the Patent Office. XV. Our Monthly Gossip. XVI. Literature of the Day.

—Tennesseeans propose to restrict a certain judge from kissing the bride when he marries the couples. The Court says, "not if it knows himself."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 6

☞ COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 30 stuth6m

☞ T. T. T. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, purifies and perfumes the Breath, prevents accumulation of Tartar, cleans and purifies Artificial Teeth, is a superior article for Children. It is used and recommended for general use by numerous Dentists and Physicians. Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Chemist and Druggist, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. For sale by all Druggists. 4 10 stuth 1m

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1869. NOTICE. To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of the City of Philadelphia. Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 4 13 tuths12t City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May. W. L. GILROY, 5 1 stuth2t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 312 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WALLACK OIL COMPANY will be held at their office on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. 5 4 3t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE CUBAN SOCIETY.—The Cuban Society of Philadelphia have established their Office at No. 312 ARCH Street, second floor, where they will thankfully receive any donations of money, arms, munitions of war, medicines, etc. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 5 4 5t

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH AT THE RINK, TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7. Subject—"TEMPERANCE." TICKETS, 10 CENTS; for sale at the Hall of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Seats provided for Ladies. A fine Brass Band has been engaged. 5 1 smwth 4t

☞ GO HEAR DR. ALLEN TO-NIGHT AT "OLD PINE STREET CHURCH," FOURTH and PINE Streets, on "LIFE IN THE GREAT SOUTHWEST." Tickets, 25 cents, at the door. 1t*

☞ A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL be given by the members of the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL, assisted by a part of the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, in the church, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth street, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock. Admission Twenty-five cents. 5 5 3t

☞ ALDERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of this Association will be held at the WETHERILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. 5 6 2t* DAVID BRITLER, Secretary.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 9, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business. WILLIAM E. S. BAKER, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 122 RACE Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s] For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t] Treasurer. NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of taxes. S. C. PALMER, 5 4 5t Cashier.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of all taxes, and payable on demand. WM. H. WEBB, 5 4 3t* Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier. 5 4 6t

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [5 4 6t] W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last Six Months, payable on demand, free of taxes. W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier. 5 4 3t

☞ KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier. 5 4 6t

☞ THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand. M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier. 5 4 3t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869. The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. B. B. COMEGYS, 5 3 6t Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. 5 1 6t

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier. 5 4 3t

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand. P. LAMB, Cashier. 5 4 3t

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

OUR STYLES are the newest.
OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable.
OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best.
OUR STOCK the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.

HENRY IVENS, No. 8 NINTH Street.

CLOTHING.

How the Merry, Merry Month of May Came In!

With storm and blow,
And rain and snow,
And water and mud, above, below,
Ugh! Booh!
What can we do?
Where could we go?
How could we get
Out of the dismal rain and wet?

Colds in our heads,
Frogs in our throats,
Wrapped to the ears
In our overcoats;
What dismal, splashy, horrible day,
To begin the merry, merry month of May!

But the sun shines out,
And the rain is done;
And now, no doubt,
We will have the fun
Of wearing the clothes
So new and nice,
Which we buy for spring
At moderate price,
At the place where ther clothe the people all,
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL!

It is one of the beauties of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Clothing Establishment, that gentlemen can buy clothes for every kind of weather, and at such low prices that no gentleman can afford to be without the proper variety for every emergency of storm or sunshine.

Our new style of light Spring Overcoat is such that you can roll it up and put it in your hat when you do not want to be inconvenienced by carrying or wearing it.

Cheviots, Bannockburns, Pique, Diagonals, Stripes, Meltons, Steel and Silver Mixed, and, in short, all manners and descriptions of good things in the Clothes line that are needed to satisfy the most ardent aspirations of masculine humanity,

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP, FOR CASH, CASH, CASH, AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALL DEPARTMENTS NOW IN Full and Successful Operation.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is turning out the FINEST CLOTHING made in Philadelphia this spring.

OUR READY-MADE DEPARTMENT is being largely patronized and becoming very popular with many who never before thought of wearing "Ready-Made Clothing."

OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is in receipt of a large lot of FINE VALISES. Those preparing for their summer trip, please take notice.

OUR YOUTHS' AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT is attracting much attention and favorable comment on account of the elegance and superiority of its newa nd complete stock.

JOHN WANAMAKER, CLOTHIER. [5 6 4p

Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR. THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. PERRY & CO., 4 15 thstu 12t No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION, SO CELEBRATED FOR FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, No. 902 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1, 1840. 5 1 stuth1m4p

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS, REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER, No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia. An elegant assortment of my own make of Chest and Upright Refrigerators, Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE. OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory, NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET, 4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

ESLER & BROTHER'S U. S. BUILDERS' MILL, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St. We offer this season to the trade a larger and more su perior stock of Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc. The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and c ntractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK Will be Published in a Few Days.

THE CHANGED BRIDES. BY Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth

Is in press and will be published on Saturday, May 15 by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "Fair Play" and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be two of the best novels ever published, and which are having unprecedented sales, for Mrs. Southworth is, beyond all doubt, the first female novelist of the day. "The Changed Brides" will be issued in a large duodecimo volume of over five hundred pages, in uniform style with "Fair Play" and "How He Won Her," and sold by all Booksellers at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 00 in paper cover; or copies will be sent at once by mail, to any place, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them. Booksellers are requested to send on their orders at once for what they may want of this book to the Publishers.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 12ap No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

FIRE. SKATING RINK. FIRE. STILL ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR WATSON'S SAFES.

Messrs. J. WATSON & SON:—

GENTLEMEN:—We had one of your well-known and celebrated Fireproof Safes, with the inside door improvement, in the fire that destroyed the Philadelphia Skating Rink on Thursday night, the 29th instant. The safe was exposed to an intense heat, melting off the brass knobs and plates. On opening the safe, we found all our books, money, and papers in perfect condition, and to our great satisfaction.

Yours, respectfully, J. W. POST.
Philadelphia, April 30, 1869.

New Safes at greatly reduced prices, lower than elsewhere. Also, several good Second-hand Safes.

J. WATSON & SON, (Of late Evans & Watson), No. 53 S. FOURTH Street, 5 6 thstu6t Two doors above Chesnut street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

Our stock of strictly fine quality of Staple and Fancy Groceries Was never more complete than now. We shall strive to sell as low as such fine goods can possibly be purchased, and guarantee everything. Great care will be taken to pack securely and deliver free of charge to any depot or express office in the city.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS., tuths PHILADELPHIA.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ALBERT BISCUITS, Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh. These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England. FOR SALE BY Thompson Black's Son & Co., BROAD and CHESNUT Sts., 4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS, Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 3 10 4p

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE. WORK & MILNE, BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 5 6 PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1015 ARCH Street. 4 13 3m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

PRICES REDUCED.

FRENCH CHINA, GLASS, PARISIAN GRANITE, AND GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN OUR LINE IN IMMENSE VARIETY.

BEST GOODS, CHEAPEST PRICES.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL, No. 707 CHESNUT Street, 3 20 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1869.

The Sunday Schools of the city are preparing for their May anniversary, which is to be celebrated next Tuesday week. About one hundred and fifty schools will participate in the exercises, which will consist of the usual parading, singing, and the mild dissipations of fruit and tea tables. The first of the May anniversaries of Bible and charitable societies will be commemorated next Sunday at the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Twelfth street and Fifth avenue.

It seems as though Brooklyn is to have a paid fire department, following the prudent and economical example set some four years ago by New York. The metropolitan experience is that the paid system is much cheaper and preferable in every way than the volunteer system. The bill authorizing the paid system in Brooklyn has already passed both houses of the State Legislature, and requires only the Governor's signature to be of binding force. Why don't you get one up in Philadelphia? The shining success of the system in this city ought to be the best refutation to the fears of the old fogies.

We are looking to the new postmaster to make such a change in the post office system as shall enable letters to be written, delivered, received, and answered, and the answers received within a few hours at different points of the city. Under the present *regime* we are hours behind European cities in this respect. It takes thirty hours to receive an answer, when there is no necessity for its taking more than three. We want less politics and more punctuality.

Mr. Montgomery Queen "does good" to the drivers and conductors of the Second Avenue Railroad by such refined stealth, that I should not wonder if his complexion assumed the hue of a beet upon discovering himself doomed to everlasting fame. His position is certainly a hard one. He has to please the directors of the company, who have already lost $20,000 through the troubles between him and the men, and yet displeases the employes. The latte had just recovered from one strike when, on Monday, they suffered a relapse. The cause is one o those dreadful time-tables which keep them on duty away from their homes literally three-fourths of thei time, while their wages are scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. These time-tables appear to be of Queen's devisement, and to be constructed on the principle of screwing the greatest quantity of work out of an employe for the smallest sum of money. Finding how matters stood, Mr. Queen went out and addressed the men who had deserted their cars and stood in fierce-looking groups around the depot. He was saluted with groans and threats, and found nothing he could say allayed the storm he had provoked. Finally, Judge Slosson, who seems to better understand human nature as developed in car conductors, promised them that their labors should be lightened and the raised rate of wages, $2·50 per day, retained, whereon they raised Hibernian cheers and joyfully manned their vehicles.

It is expected that to-day the political besom will commence its work at the Custom House. Collector Grinnell needs a strong arm and a tough broom. The Custom House is a honeycomb where drones thrive, and the Collector's return to the city will be characterized by an extensive sweeping forth of the Bohemian loungers who hold sinecures there. Some of the old subdivisions of departments are to be done away with altogether, and a fair day's work will be allotted to the majority of the men retained. The Collector has already banished one nuisance, known as the salary brokers, a set of Israelitish shysters who make advances of money to clerks in the different bureaus, and receive in return due bills to be presented next pay day. All such "brokers" have been banished from the Custom House. But how about the fast clerks that patronize them? If they were banished, too, would not the weeding out be more perfect?

Whether the hansom cabmen will ever become popular in America we shall soon have the means of testing, since a Hansom Cab Company was incorporated in our State Senate on Monday, and as soon as the bill receives the Governor's signature we may expect to see that British institution spread by magic all over the city. Perhaps it will take a long time to persuade the American mind that it is better to ride the same distance comfortably for twenty cents that you do comfortably for ten. But if prices really are placed low, it should seem as if there ought to be enough people in New York disposed to be comfortable to guarantee the company making a very respectable revenue. In London there are scarcely any other cabs than hansoms. In this city one-horse four-wheeled coaches have lately multiplied to a very considerable extent. The objection to them is the same as that against their two-horsed rivals—the charges are enormous. To ride in a snug little carriage, all by one's self, or with one pleasant neighbor, is a luxury for which one ought to be willing to pay—moderately!

I presume Mumler's fortune may be considered made. Judge Darling advertised him in the most glaring and gratuitous manner, stating that, guiding himself by the evidence handed in, he deemed it his duty to acquit him, whatever his own private moral convictions might be. Mumler walked out of court a made man. He has a good grip now of very hard cash, and he must be a fool indeed if he ever let it go. The whole of the proceedings at the Tomb were characterized by a lack of common sense, and Darling has laid himself open to the contempt of every one but the Spiritualists.

The German poet would never have cried "Light! more light still!" if that light had been obtained from gas, and such bills had been awaiting him as unnumbered heads of families in this city are compelled every year to pay. As the laws stand at present, we are obliged to pay an exorbitant price for a wretched article, and to submit to annoying regulations, without hope of speedy redress. The complaints of the people, who have long endured the evil with silent patience, have at length compelled the Assembly to frame a law which promises an improvement, but the improvement is long in coming, and affairs at Albany look as though the improvement is not coming at all.

The expedition of five hundred armed men that sailed for Cuba on Monday night from one of the docks on Jersey shore is, I regret to record for the interest of sensation lovers, a myth. No such fleet and no such men ever existed. Going over to Jersey, it is true, is sometimes mentioned as going into Spain; but how could *that* ever be confounded with departing for Cuba?

Christ Church, Fifth avenue, is now recognized as *the* ritualistic church of this city. It is supported by an organization of extremely High-Church Episcopalians, who call themselves the "Guild of the Holy Cross," and indulge in large candles, small boys, and copious genuflexions.

Miss Kate Field has been lecturing on "Woman in the Lyceum," at Plymouth Church, and receiving the compliments and attentions of some of the best men in Brooklyn. She has a masculine brain and a feminine jaw, and in that respect is a pleasant contrast to some other oratresses.

On Sunday night the "solemn mess" is to be given at St. Stephen's, on East Twenty-eighth street. Miss Kellogg has given dissatisfaction in it on two accounts: she is accused of flippancy in her readings and discourtesy towards Madame Natalie Tosta. Madame Parepa has been regretted, and the "Messe" is comparatively a failure. Mr. Strakosch likewise last Sunday night most outrageously disappointed the public. Upon flocking to the doors of Steinway Hall, they were met with the announcement that the "Messe" was "postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather!" Fancy that.

ALI BABA.

—The whole of Beethoven's "Prometheus" music was recently given at the Crystal Palace, probably for the first time in England.

A youth who was being reprimanded for playing marbles on Sunday was asked, "Do you know where those little boys go who play marbles on Sunday?" He had not been sufficiently taught in regard to a future state, and replied, quite innocently, "Oh, yes! some on 'em go to the common, and some on 'em goes down to the river."

THE NEWSPAPER IMBROGLIO.

An Explanatory Note from the General Agent of the Associated Press.

The following communication has been sent to us by the General Agent of the Associated Press:—

OFFICE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK, May 5, 1869.—Editor Philadelphia *Post*.—Sir:—You are entirely mistaken in stating that the Associated Press sent out a telegram "announcing that Mr. (John Russell) Young had been found guilty of fraud and corruption in Albany, and personal dishonesty." That story I saw in print for the first time in your own columns. Nor did the Associated Press or its agents send a word of it anywhere.

We did telegraph, on the 27th ult., a few words of the *Sun* expose of Mr. Young—much less than I now think the facts warranted and demanded of us as purveyors of current news.

On the other hand, we did not suppress the fact that Mr. Young had brought suit against the *Sun;* on the contrary, we announced Mr. Dana's arrest the instant we were informed of it.

Nor is it true that the undersigned became Mr. Young's enemy because of complaints by the latter of Mr. Simonton's administration. The entire *Tribune* establishment knows that our relations were of the most cordial nature until Mr. Young undertook, by unfair and Jesuitical schemes, to punish my discovery and suppression of the means by which the *Post* obtained our news surreptitiously.

In that he signally failed, and the contempt excited by his entire course leaves no room in my breast for enmity or hate.

Respectfully, J. W. SIMONTON.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Brothers Ricci's comic opera of *Crispino and the Fairy* will be performed this evening.

On Monday next Mr. S. Behrens, the musical director of the Richings troupe, will have a benefit, when Balfe's opera of *The Bohemian Girl* will be given, with Miss Susan Galton as "Arline."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening as "Terry the Swell" in his drama of *The Lottery of Life*.

AT THE ARCH the performance this evening will be for the benefit of the Cuban patriots. Lotta will appear in her new drama of *Pepina*, and the house will of course be crowded. In crediting Mr. Edmund Falconer with the authorship of *Pepina* we did an injustice. It is the production of a "party by the name of Jackson."

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in Macferran's comic opera of *Jessie Lea* and Offenbach's *Les Deux Aveugles*.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS will commence a season of two weeks on Monday next, on Eighth street, above Race. This establishment is under the management of L. B. Lent, of the Hippotheatron, New York, and it is the most complete and extensive circus organization in the country.

A SACRED CONCERT will be given this evening at St. Augustine's Church, on Fourth street. The organ having been rebuilt, and provided with electro-magnetic action, will be opened by Mr. Henry G. Thunder and Master Robert Winterbottom, who will perform choice selections from the works of the best composers.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give the last matinee of the season at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

THE CHESNUT STREET RINK is open daily from 8 A. M. to 10½ P. M. for velocipede riding.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture on "Temperance" this evening at the Chesnut Street Rink. This lecture will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and all tickets issued for the other Rink will be good on this occasion.

THE GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL will give a musical entertainment this evening in the church, assisted by a part of the Germania orchestra.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER COLLARS.—Since the introduction of paper collars and cuffs, the manufacture of these articles has engrossed the attention of inventive geniuses; and to such perfection has it been brought, that they can scarcely be distinguished from the finest Irish linen goods, and with the aid of a glass, the threads can actually be counted. The objection which was at first raised against them has been gradually removed, until now, every first-class store has included them in its line of goods. Rickey, Sharp & Co., who have one of the most elegant establishments in the city, at No. 727 Chesnut street, have just received an extensive and select assortment of these articles, including both ladies' and gents' wear, and they are really of the finest make. They have introduced this new branch of the business with a view of meeting the wants of their numerous customers, and they intend to devote special attention to it. Prominent among the varied styles are the Burlingame, Harvard, Defiance, Empress, La Belle Helene, and Cardinal.

SOMETHING new in Spring Coats, just received, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

NEW STYLE Chesterfield Coats for May, at No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

ANOTHER NEW NOVEL by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "The Changed Brides," is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "Fair Play" and "How He Won Her."

ARRIVED, per steamer Erin, at New York, May 2, from Peak, Frean & Co., London, sixteen cases Fancy Biscuits, to SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets.

WE MAKE a specialty of Pantaloons Cutting at No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.—

Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Garibaldis and Bismarks,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Business Suits, $9 up,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Chesterfields,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*New Styles Walking Coats,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Dress Sacks,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Light Overcoats,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Spring Overcoats, $6,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Black Suits, $17 up,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Melton Suits, $16 up,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Youths' Chesterfields,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Youths' Metropolitan Sacks,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Black Dress Pants, $5 up,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Black Dress Vests, $2 up,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Clergymen's Suits,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Silk Faced Chesterfields,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Register Walking Coats,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Paletot Street Coats,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Harris Cassimere Suits,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*New Styles Boys' Jackets,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Blue Sack Coats, $10 up,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Every-day Pants, $3 up,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Silk Mixed Suits,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Boys' Department, First Floor,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia,*

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—SHOEMAKER.—On the 5th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 334 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. JACOB L. HARRIS, of Swedesboro, N. J., to Miss LOUISIANA C. SHOEMAKER, of Sharpstown, N. J.

SKELLINGER—BORTER.—On March 27, by the Rev. M. Z. Sendering, M. D., Mr. JOSEPH SKELLINGER, of New Jersey, to Miss ELLA BORTER, of Lancaster, Pa.

DIED.

CLINGAN.—On the 4th instant, EDWARD GRANT, son of C. M. and M. T. Clingan, aged 14 years 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2017 Spruce street, on Friday afternoon. Leave the house at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HOUGHTLIN.—Suddenly, on the 28th of April, at Jerseyville, Illinois, JENNIE, wife of W. H. Houghtlin, and daughter of Samuel L. McKeridge, of this city.

Notice will be given of time of funeral.

McINTOSH.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, Mr. WILLIAM C. McINTOSH, aged 68 years.

The relatives of the family and his city friends are respectfully invited to be present at his late residence, No. 412 Christian street, on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock precisely, for religious services, as the body will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, in the 6 o'clock train.

MOFFET.—On the 15th instant, McCANDLESS MOFFET, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1616 N. Second street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

MORRISS.—On the 4th instant, HENRY M. MORRISS, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 N. Eleventh street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mount Moriah.

RANDOLPH.—On the 5th instant, at 6 o'clock A. M., PHILIP PHYSICK RANDOLPH, son of the late Jacob Randolph, M. D.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,

To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,

To Make a Good Investment,

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE

AMERICAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 19

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

3 1thstu} R. S. EARLEY.

DRY GOODS.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

No. 123 North NINTH Street,

BELOW CHERRY,

OPEN ON MONDAY A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,

LINEN GOODS, AND NOTIONS,

Bought at the cash auctions of the past week at ruinous low prices, and prices guaranteed

20 Per Cent. Less than Eighth St. Prices.

25 pieces fine Mohairs, double width, in modes, tans and browns, 35 cents.
Same goods selling on Eighth street at 50 cents.
30 pieces pure Mohair, plain colors, 50 cents; selling on Eighth street at 75 cents.
50 pieces handsome stripe Poplin, 7-8 yard wide, in blue and white, green and white, pink and white, purple and brown, 50c.; same goods selling on Eighth street at 75c.
25 pieces plain Poplin, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
20 pieces plain seaside Poplin, 7-8 wide, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
30 pieces plain Roubaix Poplin, 35c.; Eighth street, 50c.
10 pieces plain Mohair Poplin, 33c.; Eighth street, 45c.
10 pieces frosted Poplin, 37½c.; Eighth street, 50c.
20 pieces double-width Poplin, 50c.; Eighth street, 75c.
10 pieces black and white plaid Poplin, 25c.; cheap.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS.

10 pieces, 37½c.; Eighth street price, 50c.
10 pieces, 45c.; Eighth street price, 56c.
10 pieces, 50c.; Eighth street price, 62½c.
10 pieces, 56c.; Eighth street price, 62c.
10 pieces, 62½c.; Eighth street price, 75c.
10 pieces pure Mohair, 85, 95c. to $1; cheap.

GREAT FALL IN CASSIMERES.

Open MONDAY, large lot at recent low prices.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 75c.; same goods selling on Eighth street and Arch street at $1·25, and they say cheap.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 87½c.; Eighth street price, $1·37½.
10 pieces English Waterproof, $1·25, cheap.

CALICOES AND CHINTZES.

50 pieces new style Calicoes, 12½c., cheap.
50 pieces best French Chintz, yard wide, 37½c.

LARGE LOT COUNTERPANES CHEAP.

100 Counterpanes, $2·50, worth $4.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, SHIRTING LINENS.

10 pieces 8-4 Table Linen, 95c., worth $1·25.
Large lot Towels, from 12½c. up to 75c.

LOT SHIRTING LINENS, ALL PRICES, CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, MARSEILLES.

Piques, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½c. to $1. Greatest bargains ever offered.
50 pieces plaid Nainsook, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75c.; cheap.
20 pieces plain Nainsook, 25, 28 to 50c.
Soft-finish Cambrics and Jaconets, all prices.

FLANNELS, MUSLINS.

All-wool Flannel, 25, 28, 31c. to $1.
20 pieces yard-wide Muslin, 12½c.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

50 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose, from 12½ to 45c.; cheap.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

3000 pairs celebrated St. Lucas Kid Gloves, $1·25. We are the sole agents for the United States for this make of gloves, guaranteed better than selling on Eighth street at $1·75.

SHIRT FRONTS. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

200 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 12½, 15, 18, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75 cents; wide and narrow pleats.
100 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ to 50c.
25 dozen French Suspenders, 31c.
25 dozen Boys' Suspenders, 12½c.
Dimity Bands, Magic Ruffling, cheap.
25 dozen Toilet Sets, 3 pieces in the set, 25c.
Large lot of Neckties, 12½, 15, 18, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50c.; cheap.
50 dozen French Corsets, 85c., $1 and $1·38; cheap.

Our customers ask us how it is we can sell so much cheaper than Eighth street. That is very easily answered. One square from Eighth street makes a difference of $5000 a year in rent. We purpose to give all who favor us with a call the advantage of the extra rent we would have to pay if on Eighth street, rather than pay it to the landlords. We are working for our customers. All we ask is one call. We will convince you the above is true.

Our motto, never to be undersold.

Small profits, quick sales, and turn the nimble sixpence often. One price. All goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

REGULATORS OF RETAIL PRICES,

5 6 thstu 3t No. 123 North NINTH St., below Cherry.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.

FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.

NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE

(Successor to Morries & Hoffman).

Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·40.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, $1.
White Goods in great variety.
Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Stripe Nainsook, 22, 25c.
White and Buff Pique, 25c.
Yard-wide Chintzes, 25c.
Spring Dress Goods, 25, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1·25.

Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tuths 6m

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfmi

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

FOR THE LADIES.

JUST RECEIVED,

TOWEL RACKS AND HAT RACKS,

With spaces for Zephyr Embroidery.

SATIN QUILLED RIBBONS,
SATIN QUILLED RIBBONS,
Nos. 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 in Black; No. 4 in all colors.

Also, a full line of new designs in

REAL GUIPURE LACES,
REAL GUIPURE LACES.

J. G. MAXWELL,

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS & PAPER PATTERNS

S. E. Corner CHESNUT & ELEVENTH,

5 6 2t PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING DESIGNS IN

BONNETS AND HATS,

AT OUR

NEW BONNET ROOMS,

No. 806 ARCH Street.

P. A. HARDING & CO.

4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

(Four doors above Arch).

I have now open a splendid assortment of

SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS,	STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,

AND

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,

In Unrivalled Assortment.

S. A. & D. STERN,

NO. 724 ARCH STREET,

5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,

New Styles and Moderate Prices.

GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.

RAPSON'S, [4 17 stuth2m

N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Have just received a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

Elegant French Coatings

LATEST STYLES OF

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,

FOR THEIR [4 3 2mrp

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON

OF

1869,

COMBINING

STYLE,

DURABILITY, AND

ELEGANCE OF FINISH.

Attention given to repairing. [4 17 stuth 3m

Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies

Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

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PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MAY 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania to issue a duplicate Policy to replace their Perpetual Policy, No. 252, lost or mislaid.

5 5 3t HOWARD HINCHMAN, President.

PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MAY 5, 1869.

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5 5 3t

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

J. B. OKIE,
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FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 32 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot is 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
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FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 310 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.

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FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, No. 614 SPRUCE Street. Immediate possession. Apply this week. 5 4 6*

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TO RENT, IN GERMANTOWN—VERY desirable residence, within three minutes' walk of Church lane and Shoemaker's lane stations, on Germantown Railroad. Has stabling for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden; good spring water and plenty of shade.

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TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given.

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PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The "Irish System"—Comments of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary.

In addition to the extracts from the annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary which we gave yesterday, we present the following:—

The reformatory effects of nearly forty years' working of the separate system in this penitentiary having been clearly given, we have now the opportunity of presenting, from a work by a chaplain in the convict service, England, the Rev. Charles B. Gibson, M. R. I. A., the results of the so-called Irish system, as shown by its reconvictions, thus affording the means of comparison with the preceding statistics of the Pennsylvania system.

"The following statement is contained in the 'Report of the Directors of Irish Convict Prisons,' p. 8—Since January, 1854, six thousand one hundred and twenty-one have been liberated in Ireland; and since the establishment of intermediate prisons—upwards of six years since—only ten per cent. of all classes of convicts liberated from the Government prisons have returned to them." The words "since the establishment of intermediate prisons" produce the impression "that the majority of these 6121 prisoners had had the advantage," as it is styled, of the intermediate prisons; whereas, the whole number that had passed through intermediate prisons, to the 31st December, 1861, was 1476, of which number only 778 were released on license, and more than half of the 1476 emigrated.

The same objection holds against Sir Walter Crofton's statement at Birmingham, that, "since the institution of intermediate prisons, about 4600 convicts had been discharged."

This language conveys the impression that these convicts were discharged *from* intermediate prisons, and that the chairman's experience of the working of intermediate prisons had been based on 4600 and not on 1476 intermediate prisoners, or, more correctly, on *less* than the half of 1476, as *more* than the half of the 1476 had emigrated. By a second reading of the passage in the report of 1861, we discover that this percentage is to be taken on "all classes" of convicts liberated from the time that intermediate prisons were established. Why, we would ask, in the name of candor and common sense, take the percentage on those who had *not* passed through intermediate prisons since the establishment of intermediate prisons?

What is the object of it? If I am to judge of the effects of the new discipline, let me have the percentage of reconvictions on those who have experienced it, and not on those who have not.

We learn from the report for 1861, page 63, that 1476 of the 4600 discharged convicts were intermediate prisoners. More than half—but we shall say the half—of these went abroad. The 738 that remained at home gave 95 relapses into crime, which amounts to 13 per cent. If a mixed number of 4600 yields 10 per cent., and 1476 of this mixed number deducted, yielding 13 per cent., what will be the percentage on the balance?

10 per cent. on 4600 is 460
13 per cent. on 1476 is 192

3124 268

Here we discover that the non-intermediates give 8·58, or a fraction over 8½ per cent. As 8½ is to 13, so is the advantage in favor of the non-intermediates, or of those who have not got the new Croftonian training. In this calculation I have taken for granted that none of the balance of the 3124 non-intermediates emigrate. They get no emigration lectures, have no half crowns a week to lay up for it, and no kind friend or emigrant agent, like Mr. Organ, to induce Charon to ferry them over for half an obolus, or from £2 to £3, each. But let us admit that one quarter of them emigrate, which is admitting too much, still the returns would be in favor of the non-intermediates. On the 1st of October, 1862, there were 179 convicted prisoners in Spike Island Prison. Thirty-one per cent. of these were intermediates, and sixty-nine per cent. non-intermediates. But at this time there had not been much more than thirty-one per cent. of intermediates discharged, so that they gave nearly man for man of reconvictions with the non-intermediates, without allowing for emigration. * * There were thirty-five prisoners in the last batch that came from Mountjoy to Spike Island. Nine of the thirty-five were reconvictions. Four of the nine were intermediate prisoners, who had enjoyed the advantages of Sir Walter Crofton's new discipline. Four were non-intermediates, and one was doubtful.

The Rev. Mr. Lyons, the Roman Catholic chaplain of Spike Island Prison, says, in the report for 1856, when speaking of the seven previous years:—"During that time about 6000 convicts passed through this prison. Over 1400 of them returned to society discharged, and, after the strictest inquiry, I can only discover twenty-seven to have been reconvicted; that is, *less than two per cent.* of those liberated. Though the large number of 683 have been discharged during the last twelve months, I can discover but *one of them* to have been reconvicted." Let it be borne in mind that these men had not *'the advantage'* of the new system, for the intermediate prison had not been established."

In regard to the assertion that eighty per cent of the discharged Irish convicts "are *known* to be doing well," this able writer says:—

"I can aver that twenty-eight per cent. of the prisoners in Spike Island are doing well *as reconvicted convicts*, who are generally well-behaved prisoners, and that fifty or sixty per cent. of those prisoners who have had 'the advantage of the intermediate prison' have emigrated to America, or the Colonies, or have gone to England. I hope the latter are doing well, but how this can be *'known'* I cannot imagine."

We feel justified in here suggesting the doubt that if, when the "Irish system" is thoroughly investigated, it will maintain the character now sought to be given to it. Like all novelties or expedients, it is highly estimated. Experience will divest it of all its attractions. Just now, it is the newest phase of convict treatment, and most applauded where least understood. The "contract system" and the other "abuses" in the congregate plan must be replaced by some new theory, to maintain that plan yet a little longer in public opinion. It is odd that so much invention is necessary to devise means to sustain the opposition to the Pennsylvania system. At last the philosophy of our penitentiary discipline, and the laws essential to its integrity as a system, must conquer opposition.

OBITUARY.

Prince Menschikoff, the Russian Admiral.

We have intelligence by the Atlantic cable of the death, on Monday last, of Prince Alexander Sergeewitsch Menschikoff, Admiral of the Russian Navy. The deceased prince had reached a ripe old age, having been born in the year 1789. He was the grandson of that famous pastry-cook who attained to the highest dignities of the Empire under Peter the Great and Catherine, and like his grandfather, the founder of the family, was intensely Russian in every respect. He entered the public service as far back as 1805, and was for some time an attache to the Russian Embassy at Vienna. In 1812 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander, and during the following three years served in the different campaigns of the Allies against Napoleon, gaining by his bravery and capacity the rank of general. On the restoration of peace by the overthrow of Napoleon, Menschikoff became the leader of a Russian party which proposed to itself the restoration of the Greek empire, throwing himself into the project with the greatest enthusiasm; but the scheme not meeting with the approval of the Emperor, the General retired from Court in 1823, along with Strogonow and Capo d'Istria. On the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, he was recalled by that monarch, and sent on a special mission to the Shah of Persia, Abbas Mirza. In this he was unsuccessful, but not through any fault of his, the Shah taking advantage of a revolt in the Russian army to break off the negotiations, attempting at the same time to secure the person of the plenipotentiary, in which he very nearly succeeded. Menschikoff having managed to escape, though with difficulty, was able to take part in hostilities against the Shah at the very outbreak of the war which followed the rupture of the negotiations, and having been appointed at a late period to the command of a Russian division in 1824, he made himself master of Anapa, and then passing into Europe as General-in-Chief, he undertook the siege of Varna; but having been severely wounded, he was compelled to relinquish his command and return home. He did not, however, remain idle long, for immediately on his recovery he was appointed Vice-Admiral and Chief of Staff of the Russian Navy, in which capacity he devoted himself most assiduously, with the Grand Duke Constantine, to improve the Imperial Navy, at that time in a very low and inefficient state. In 1831 Menschikoff was appointed to the government of Finland; in 1834 he was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and in 1836 was intrusted with a portfolio as Minister of Marine. But the event with which his name will be most prominently associated in history, and which has given him a world-wide reputation, is the Crimean war. In 1853 he was the ambassador of Russia to Turkey. The period was a critical one. The question of the Holy Places had been raised between the two powers, threatening serious trouble, and Menschikoff was not the man to throw oil on the troubled waters. Fanatically Russian, he found it impossible to conceal, under the polite forms of diplomacy, his contempt for the Turk. He deliberately insulted the Porte, and then abruptly departed from Constantinople, after having submitted an ultimatum which virtually amounted to a declaration of war. He was received at St. Petersburg, on his return, with some coldness; but the work he had left behind him could not be undone. War immediately broke out, and the haughty prince who had been instrumental in hastening it was appointed to the supreme military and civil government of the Crimea. In the early struggles between the belligerent powers, of which that peninsula was the theatre, he played a conspicuous part. He commanded the Russian army at the battle of the Alma, and upon being beaten by the Allies conducted the retreat to Sebastopol, which he hastily fortified on the land side, while he closed the entrance to the port by sinking in the channel a part of the Russian fleet. In his defense of Sebastopol, he displayed great energy, but his fortunes were not equal to his valor and capacity. Some time after the defeat of Inkerman, and the death of Nicholas, he fell sick, and was removed from the Crimea. He was subsequently intrusted with the defense of Cronstadt, but had no further opportunity of distinguishing himself during the continuance of the war. Since its close, little has been heard of him, although he continued to occupy a seat in the councils of the Empire, and to be recognized as chief of the old Russian party, wedded to the traditions and customs of a barbarous age, and opposed to all reform.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

The Question of Emigration Before the House of Lords—England's Surplus Population.

In the House of Lords on the evening of April 16, Lord Houghton called the attention of the House to the question of emigration in relation to the present state of pauperism. He referred to the admitted increase of pauperism, and to the means which emigration offered for its alleviation. The colonies would not, perhaps, receive pauper immigrants as gratefully as they would skilled laborers; but they appeared now disinclined to bear their share in the expenses of the transfer of labor, and must therefore be content with an inferior kind. Even an inferior kind would doubtless be welcome, since labor was as necessary now as formerly to the development both of Australia and British North America. It was, besides, by no means certain that, under favorable conditions, pauper immigrants would continue in this lower grade. But the practical difficulty remained, how to provide means for conveying these paupers to those places where their labor would be remunerative. One way was to empower the Poor Law Guardians to raise the necessary resources by a rate, with a Government guarantee, and he was of opinion that it would not be opposed to the true principles of the most economical of Governments in such a cause to supplement local out of the imperial resources. In return for such aid conditions might be imposed on the Poor Law Guardians with respect to the individuals to be selected as emigrants, and on the colonies as to providing properly for their employment on arrival. The former body would, he anticipated, be the harder to deal with, and he acknowledged also that some stimulus might be necessary in order to induce those that were useless here, but might be very useful elsewhere, to accept the boon of emigration. If there remained any difficulty about the question, it might be removed by a royal commission; but he hoped that the issue of such a commission would not be accepted by the Government as a reason for not taking immediate steps.

Lord Granville quite agreed as to the urgency of the question. But he doubted the expediency of a Royal Commission, and he was particularly opposed to any Imperial addition being made to local resources. That Imperial aid was not indispensable was demonstrated by the enormous amount of Irish emigration which had been provided for by private means, and any such private efforts would be certainly put an end to by Imperial aid. The general question was, however, before the Government, and the President of the Poor Law Board had at present under his consideration measures, to which Lord Granville referred, for an improvement in the existing regulations for promoting emigration. But he warned the House against anticipating any too great results from anything the Government could do in this direction. The class which it would be of most benefit to this country to induce to emigrate either would not emigrate, or was not acceptable to the colonies.

Lord Overstone thought the true remedy was in a wise administration of the Poor Law. He denied that there existed any necessity for resorting to extraordinary measures with respect to what, if left alone, would find a natural remedy. The wealthiest country in the world, the capital in which had immensely increased during the last three years, must surely have resources for the employment of its able-bodied population.

Lord Grey concurred with Lord Overstone in disputing altogether the assumed fact that England was now laboring under over-population in the sense of there being more able-bodied men than there was capital to employ. Local congestion there might be, but labor was not redundant as a rule. He showed, on the contrary, that wages were rising and the demand for labor increasing. It was not now for the first time that artificial remedies for a supposed exodus of population had been called for without necessity. But if it still remained to be proved that this country required emigration, it was still more doubtful whether there was any room or wish in the colonies for a forced immigration, particularly of the kind proposed. Although assenting generally to the spirit of Lord Granville's reply to Lord Houghton, he regretted to hear that there was an intention on the part of the Government to empower the Central Board to use the funds at its command for emigration purposes.

Lord Carnarvon agreed with Lords Grey and Granville in deprecating the measures suggested by Lord Houghton. He denied the latter's assertion that there was any great demand for labor in the Australian colonies. He showed by reference to Victoria that they were extremely sensitive to any surplus of labor; and he was especially sure that they would not be satisfied with inferior labor. He hoped the Government would not promote an artificial movement which they would find themselves totally unable to control.

After a few words from Lord Redesdale as to the ill effects of union rates in increasing pauperism,

Lord Houghton replied. He expressed a doubt as to Lord Overstone's declaration as to the vast increase of capital during the past three years, and he reasserted, against Lord Carnarvon, the greatness of the demand for labor in Australia.

—Astronomers estimate that the most remote fixed star is coming towards the earth at the rate of twenty-eight miles a second. Clear the track.

Catharine II of Russia.

Catharine's life was one of ceaseless labor. She rose at six both in winter and summer; she always retired to her room at ten. Her day was chiefly passed in her own apartments, at her desk, or in consultation with her trusty counsellors. She planned her own military expeditions, and attended to the internal regulations of her vast empire. She sent out scientific men to explore her distant territories, and brave navigators to trace the continent of America and the islands of Behring Straits. She founded schools and charitable institutions, and looked with pity on the sufferings of the poor. She planned a vast scheme of internal improvement; built canals, roads, and bridges in various parts of the empire; reformed the laws of the nation; enforced justice; protected, when she could not emancipate, the serf; recommended morality; was assiduous in her religious observances; and filled all Europe with the fame of her liberality and beneficence.

Yet there were moments when Catharine must have felt how giddy was that splendid eminence upon which she had placed herself, and when the anticipated pains of deposition, shame, and death drove her to remorseless deeds of cruelty and crime. At such moments no fear of infamy, no sentiments of pity, moved her from her fearful design. She crushed the feeble pretenders to her throne with relentless hand. She pursued them to their deaths with a malignity full of fraud and vindictiveness. Yet, in this respect, was she more guilty than Elizabeth of England, the executioner of her cousin, or Mary, the assassin of her husband; than Henry VIII or Louis XIV?

On the darker shades of Catharine's character I do not propose to dwell. Let her errors be buried with her. They certainly brought with them their own fearful retribution. Prince Gregory Orloff, her favorite for many years, and the chief author of her greatness, died, in 1784, a raving madman, the victim of remorse. The bleeding shade of the murdered Peter III followed him wherever he went, terrified him in horrible visions at night, and seemed constantly to threaten him with avenging darts. Orloff sometimes sunk into silent melancholy, and then broke out into wild shouts of insane merriment. He heaped curses and wild reproaches upon Catherine fearful to listen to, and which seemed to plunge her in the deepest despair. At length the wretched prince fled to Moscow, and died in unspeakable agony.—*Harper's Magazine.*

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LEGAL NOTICES.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, April 21, 1869.
The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN M. FELTWELL, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
4 22 th3t* R. L. ASHHURST, Assignee.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of VICTOR SEGONNE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES LANDOUZEY, Administrator of Victor Segonne, filed by MARIE LANDOUZEY, Executrix, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY E. WALLACE, Esq., No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 1 stuth5t

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1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH,
Keep the Heaviest Mesh BLACK IRON BAREGE there is Imported.
8-4 DIAMOND MESH HERNANI.
3-4 and 4-4 FINE MESH DO.
REAL SILK GRENADINE.
RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.
MAGNIFICENT STRIPES DO.
STRIPE POPLINS FOR JUPES.
SILK CHAIN POPLINS FOR DO.
TINTED MOHAIR FOR SUITS.
JAPANESE MIXTURES FOR DO.
GRANITE MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
GREEN, BLUE, AND MODE POPLINS.
SPRING SHAWLS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 4 3 stuth3m

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of
NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,
NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,
Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS.
3 27 3mrp

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 236 N. NINTH Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
5 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5tp

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 4 30 1m*

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·08
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,051·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,350·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,335·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank	$116,150·08
	Cash in drawer	413·65 116,563·73
		$1,647,397·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital.....$150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27t

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
[CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 15

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets.....Capital, $500,000. $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

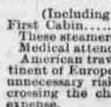
THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....479,283·20
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

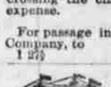
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.



LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Manchester, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 1 P.M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, May 8, at 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, May 6, at 4 P.

Foreign Items.

—Mr. Ruskin will soon leave for Verona, to copy some frescoes for the Arundel Society.

—The late Mr. John Gray Bell, of Manchester, England, an untiring print-collector and book-hunter, devoted many years to the illustration of the Bible by inserting in Macklin's folio edition above a thousand original drawings and photographs, and nearly ten thousand engravings, with three hundred and sixty specimen-leaves of old and rare editions of the Bible. The result was sixty-three handsomely-bound folio volumes, with double the number of illustrations contained in the famous Bowyer Bible of forty-five volumes.

—A striking illustration and confirmation of Mr. Mill's remarks in his Essay on Liberty as to British intolerance of free thought, even in the latter half of the nineteenth century, occurred the other day at Southampton. It appears that Mr. C. W. Hankin, M. A., of Oxford, Head Master of the Grammar School, and also a member of the Hartley Institute, unluckily for himself, proposed in the recommending book that the late Dr. Donaldson's work on the Book of Jasher should be added to the library. For this offense a vote of censure has been passed upon him by the trustees of the Grammar School, at the instigation of the Rev. Mark Cooper. We wonder how many of the trustees who thus gave vent to their indignation know anything of the book?

—A great meeting of the students of the Scandinavian universities is to take place shortly at Christiania. These meetings, which have exercised a powerful influence on the Scandinavian movement in Sweden and Denmark, have taken place from time to time during the past twenty years by turns at each of the universities of Copenhagen, Lund, Upsala, and Christiania. The first was held at Upsala in 1843, and the last in 1862. Since then the unfortunate Danish war has prevented any further demonstration of this kind from taking place, especially as the neutral attitude maintained by the Swedish Government during that war led to a certain estrangement between the Swedes and the Danes. The temporary coldness between the two nations has now quite disappeared, and the Danish students have eagerly accepted the invitations of their Swedish colleagues.

—The North of England has lost one of its most zealous and learned antiquaries, Mr. John Richard Walbran, of Fall Croft, Ripon, died on the 7th of April, after a lingering and painful illness, aged fifty-two years. From his earliest youth, his whole life was devoted to the illustration of the history of his native county. Probably no one now living has anything approaching to the minute knowledge of genealogy and local history that the deceased gentleman possessed. His contributions to printed literature were numerous; but they have been mostly buried in periodicals and the transactions of learned societies. The book by which he is principally known out of his own neighborhood is "The Memorials of Fountains Abbey," edited for the Surtees Society. The notes contain the results of the hard labors of a lifetime. Unhappily, the first volume only has as yet been published. It is understood that a considerable portion of the second has been printed, and that the manuscript of the whole is in a state nearly ready for the press.

—The Duke of Devonshire has been kind enough to send his MS. of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" to the British Museum for examination by the Chaucer Society's editors. It proves to be the famous Duke of Roxburghe's MS., which was sold at his sale for £357 to Payne, the bookseller; and it is without doubt the L'Estrange MS. mentioned in the preface to Urry's "Chaucer" as xiv.; for the name "Hamon L'Estrange" is twice written in the MS., and a note in it by George Nichol, who made the Roxburghe Sale Catalogue, says that Urry praised the MS. for its perfectness and beauty; "a fair and perfect one . . the best preserved of any he had seen," as the preface says. It certainly is a well-kept book, but unluckily it is a late one, after 1450 A. D., probably 1470. It is of the Ellesmere type, having the tales in the order of Tyrwhitt's edition, and also the other characteristics of this type of "*edited texts*," as Mr. Bradshaw calls them, that is, no Gamelyn, and no Shipman's Prologue after the Man of Law's Tale; the modern instances in the Monk's Tale put at the end, instead of after Zenobia; the stanzas of the Clerk's Song in the right order, with the interjectional stanza after them; the Shipman's group and the Doctor's group misplaced. The puzzle-line of the Miller's Tale is not helped by the reading of the Devonshire MS.—"ffor the nightesmare the white Frer noster"—and generally the text is poor.

—The banquet given by the Liverpool people to Mr. Dickens shows that they highly appreciate the literary character, but probably they never appreciated its irritable side so well as after the guests had made their speeches. The belief has not yet died out in England that if you bring a number of literary gentlemen together the entertainment will not stand in need of a sharp flavor of asperity, and the Liverpool banquet will, we fear, encourage that impression. Lord Houghton, who last year bade us all strive earnestly to "merit the esteem of his Royal Highness," mildly rallied Mr. Dickens on not paying sufficient respect to the House of Lords, whereupon Mr. Dickens appears to have asked him what "amazing devil" possessed him to make such a charge, and proceeded to furnish an ingenious but complicated parallel between "Richard Monckton Milnes" and Lord Verisopht. This was a lively beginning, and other speakers carried on the gentle pastime. One complained that while the press was toasted the drama was not. There are no jealousies in the literary profession. Another had the presence of mind to turn the banquet to account for the purpose of making a political speech to prove his advanced radicalism, and sometimes an investment of that kind pays better than literature in the end. But the audience grew impatient of a stump speech, and there were interruptions. After this it needed Mr. Dickens' graceful speech on Woman to restore a convivial feeling. We must all rejoice that a great compliment has been paid to Mr. Dickens, but we cannot admire the spectacle of brotherly love presented to the Liverpool public.

—A correspondent who dates from the House of Commons, and signs himself "A Bloated Aristocrat," sends the following letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"I have read with great interest an ingenious article on 'Manners in England and America.' It pleased me so much that I shall take care to send a copy of it to a gentleman, a member of the House of Commons, who was lately seen, in the reading-room of that assembly, to take his boots off preliminary to the enjoyment of his newspaper. Lounging in one chair, with his feet reposing in their stockings upon another, he made in the sunshine a very striking if not quite an agreeable figure. To be sure, Tuesday was a very warm day; but that, I venture to think, is no excuse for this particular breach of good manners. Sir, pray print my letter as a hint to the gentleman in question; otherwise, when the dog-days come in, he may be encouraged to strip himself still further—and that would really be offensive. Besides, bad manners are contagious, even (though you might not think it) in so august an atmosphere as ours."

—The department of the secret police at Warsaw has sent a circular to the police and customs authorities on the Austrian and Prussian frontiers, directing them to exercise the strictest vigilance in regard to the importation of Polish and Russian books, as numbers of political work published abroad, the circulation of which is forbidden in Russia and Poland, have recently found their way into the Empire. It appears that in order to prevent these works from being stopped at the frontier, they were bound up with the first ten or twenty pages of a book "published by authority"; so that on looking at the title-page and preface, an official would be cheated into the belief that he was admitting into Russia books which had been printed under the special sanction of the Government.

—Some interesting coins from the cabinet of Prince Giorgio of Naples have been sold by the same auctioneers. We select the following:—A coin of Latium, with lion's head full faced, £13 10s. (Bunbury). Hatria, Quincunx, Pegasus on the reverse, £7 10s. (May). Corfinium, with Oscan Legend, head of Pallas, £7 (May). Atelia, Trions, with head of Jupiter, £9 15s. (Addington). Heraclcia, a fine didrachm, with head of Pallas, £15 10s. (same). Metapontium, head of Leucippus, £10 10s. (same). Bruttium, head of Neptune on the obverse, in gold, £20 (same). A unique silver coin of Campania, £51 10s. (same). Pandosia, ob. female head, £32 (Rollin). One with head of Apollo, a fine tetradrachm, £31 (Addington). This was followed by the sale of the cabinet of another collector by the same auctioneers:—Vitellius, large brass, struck in memory of the defeat of Otho, £5. (Taylor). Pertinax, with bearded head to the right, £8 (Addington). Negrinianus, small brass, £5 (same). Manlia, gold consular coin, £9 5s. (Addington). Julius Cæsar, head to the right, £16 5s. (Lincoln). M. Antonious (struck B. C. 41), £12 10s. (Addington). Otho, bare bust to the right, £14 10s. (same). Vitellius, bare bust to the right, £10 10s. (same). Commodus, bust with golden cuirass, £15 10s. (same). Pertinax, bust to the right, £18 18s. (same). Caracalla, with his title of Germanicus, £9 (same). Heliogabalus, Victory with wreath, £15 5s. (same). Alexander Severus, bust to the right, £9 5s. (Addington). Matidia, imperial silver, £4 4s. (Webster). Cæcilia, the rarest silver type, £8 15s. (Addington). Rhegium, full-faced lion's head £5 5s. (Curt). Tetradrachm of Camarina, head of Hercules, £16 (Taylor). Tetradrachm of Naxos, £15 1s. (Addington). Syracusan Medallion with head of Proserpine, £19 10s. (Curt). These two small collections produced £1193 11s. 6d.

—An extraordinary collection of historical documents and autograph letters, chiefly illustrative of the revolution under James the Second, has just been sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, of London. Many of the letters were singularly interesting and important, and realized high prices. Amongst those which caused the most competition were a letter from Queen Anne, £6 2s. 6d. Another characteristic letter from Queen Anne to Lord Godolphin, in which she writes, "Whoever of the Whigs thinks I'm to be hecter'd or frighted into a complyance, tho' I am a woman, are mightily mistaken:" £4. Letters from John, Duke of Argyll, to Lord Godolphin, £4 17s. 6d. Charles Bertie's Letter Books from 1673 to 1678-9, whilst Secretary to the Lord High Treasurer, £33. Letter from W. Carstares to Lord Godolphin, £4 4s. Letter from Charles I to the Earl of Worcester, £11. Another letter from Charles I to the Earl of Worcester, £5 5s. Charles II.'s Directions to Sir W. Temple, £2. Earl of Danby's Pardon, £3 8s. Letter from Daniel De Foe to R. Harley, £40. Letter from John Dryden to Lord Latimer relating to the production of some play, of which the King "is parcell poet with me in the plott," £30. Chit Chat Letter from W. Capel, third Earl of Essex, to the Duke of Leeds, £4 6s. Account of Money paid to the Duchess of Portsmouth and Nelly (Nell Gwyn), amounting to £71,240 3s. 5d., £3 9s. Two Letters of James Duke of Hamilton, £5 and £6 6s. Viscount Latimer to the Earl of Danby respecting the last hours and execution of James Duke of Monmouth, £2 2s. Letters from Lord Latimer to his Mother, £6 2s. 6d. and £3 1s. Lots 539 to 562, Correspondence of the first Duke of Leeds and Drafts of Replies, £107 12s. 6d. Letter from Robert Earl of Lindsey to the Earl of Danby, giving an Account of the Duke and Duchess of York's Progress in the North (only dictated by him), £15 10s. Another Letter from the same to the same (in his autograph), £9 15s. Another from the same to the same, £8 8s. Letter from Elizabeth Countess of Lindsey to Lady Danby, £8 8s. Letters of John the Great Duke of Marlborough, £50. Letters from the famous Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, £48 8s. Methuen Correspondence, £18 8s. James Duke of Monmouth to the Lord Treasurer, £8 8s. The Montagu Correspondence, £48 11s. William Duke of Newcastle to Lord Osborne, £7 7s. Peterborough Correspondence, £33 3s. Letters, etc., from and relating to the Duchess of Portsmouth (Mistress of Charles II), £19 12s. Queensberry Correspondence, £100 3s. Lord Chancellor Somers to Lord Godolphin, £7. Letters of William III £66 4s. The entire sale produced £1580 13s. 6d.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbe for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1§ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

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TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

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PASSPORTS PROCURED.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:19 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:00 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6·15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·40 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Megee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·20, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., 2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 3, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 19 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·39 A. M., 1·10 and 9·30	P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·20	P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:5 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 4:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy Exhibition.

The figure pictures contributed by Philadelphians to the present exhibition make but a slim array, which by no means represents what has been done by our artists in that important branch during the past year. It is in the delineation of the human figure that American art is weakest, and it is the impossibility of competing with foreign works of the same character, while the facilities for art education are so limited, that makes the management of such an institution as the Academy of Fine Arts a matter of the first importance to those who have at heart the interests of American art. A well-organized and judiciously conducted Academy would do wonders not only in the way of general culture, but in raising the standard of the work turned out by those upon whom falls the burden of raising and maintaining the art standard in this country. American landscape art has reached a point where its most judicious friends can safely place it beside the best European efforts. The American style is distinctive, as it should be; it lacks some of the qualities which in the best European works have a 'charm for the *connoisseur*, but it has others of equal importance; and with no restraints whatever to impede them in the study of their models, it is gratifying to see that the best American landscape painters are beginning to free themselves from any disposition to copy the manners of the European schools, and to develop a style of their own, which is best adapted to the interpretation of the peculiarities of American scenery. Figure painting, however, is dependent in a very great measure on the training of the schools, and until the schools make an effort to approach those of Europe in the thoroughness of their course of instruction, it will be useless to expect this branch of art to attain the perfection it should. With very rare exceptions, the American figure painters who have made their mark have completed their education in European schools, and their pictures, therefore, always more or less reflect the French or Belgian style. This is an evil that calls for a remedy. An artist should be able to obtain a complete education in this country; and not until such an education is possible can we expect to witness the rise of a distinctively American school of figure painting.

After Professor Schussele's "Esther," the fine qualities of which are more apparent at each inspection, the most important contribution to the present exhibition, in the way of figure pictures, are the four very creditable works of Mr. D. R. Knight—"The Veteran," No. 77; "The Rival Pets," No. 114; "The Rehearsal," No. 180; and Richie's engraving of "Paul Preaching at Athens," No. 259, all of which have been previously exhibited. Mr. Knight, we believe, invariably paints from a model, the only method by which the highest excellence can be obtained, and his works all show evidences of careful and intelligent study. The most prominent defect of his style heretofore has been a coldness of tone, which was not altogether agreeable; but this has now, to a great extent, been overcome, and his more recent works show a decided improvement, not only in color, but in drawing, expression, handling, and other equally important qualities. Mr. Knight's largest picture, "The Veteran," which we noticed when it was on exhibition in the Artists' Fund rooms, is a work of much merit, and the subject is one that ought to make it popular with the general public.

"The Suitor," No. 86, by Howard Helmick, is a very promising effort by a young Philadelphian, now studying in Paris. It represents a young girl listening to a confidence, of which she is evidently the subject, between her father and her lover, whose attention, by-the-way, seems to be divided between the old man sitting in the chair before him, and the fair maid whose white skirt is just visible in the doorway. This picture is freely painted, and it thereby gains in spirit and effectiveness. The color is good, and the story is well told. Mr. Helmick's bolder style of handling will contrast very favorably with the more delicate manipulation of the attractive *genre* subject by Bonibonne, "What shall I say to him?" No. 79, which hangs near it.

Mr. Milne Ramsey, another young Philadelphian now prosecuting his studies in Paris, also exhibits a creditable work. "A gentleman in the costume of Charles XIV studying the reflection in a glass of wine," No. 68. Mr. Ramsey has hitherto been known only by his admirable still-life studies, and we are glad to see that he is turning his attention to a higher grade of art. There is some bad drawing in this picture, but the color is good, and it gives us reason to expect something better in the future.

From Mr. W. E. Winner we have three pictures—"The Village Letter Carrier," No. 86; "Tired of Skating," No. 198; and "John Alden and his Bride," No. 228—which are all painted in the peculiar grey tone which Mr. Winner particularly affects, and which will always detract from the value of his works even if they possess merit in other respects. The bull in the last-named picture is a curiosity in its way; it looks as if a two-story house had fallen upon it and flattened it out.

Miss Ida Waugh contributes "The Bargain," No. 107—a clever work, in which her father's style is distinctly visible—and a very spirited portrait bust of Carl Gaertner, No. 290.

Mr. S. B. Waugh exhibits eleven works, all of which, with one exception, are portraits. Of these the admirable portrait of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is the most noticeable, although the portraits of Abraham Lincoln, No. 34, and of President Grant, No. 41, are also excellent.

Mr. George W. Pettit having found it to his advantage to exhibit his more important efforts elsewhere, sends but one picture to the present exhibition, "Marina," No. 108, and this having already been before the public on several occasions, is deprived of the charm of novelty.

"The Love Letter," No. 214, and "Solace," No. 221, by Richard N. Brooke, are the works of one of our youngest artists. The first named represents a court jester and dwarf chuckling over a love letter which has fallen into their clutches, and despite some crudities of color and manipulation, it has merits which indicate talent of no mean order.

Among the animal painters Mr. Newbold H. Trotter stands alone in the present exhibition, unless we except Miss Mary Smith, who sends several of her little chicken studies. Mr. Trotter's most important works are "Repose on the Mountain side," No. 92, and "Alderneys at the Brook," No. 181. The landscape in both of these pictures is better than the animals.

The only remaining work by a Philadelphia painter that calls for special mention is an atrocious libel on Miss Susan Galton, No. 235, by an artist whose name we do not remember to have seen before, and which we charitably refrain from mentioning. We should like to know what injury the attractive little *prima donna* ever did to the artist, that he should allow himself to perpetrate such a hideous caricature as this professed portrait undoubtedly is.

In the line of sculpture Mr. J. A. Bailly sends nothing new, his "First Prayer," No. 269, and "Paradise Lost" having been on exhibition in the Academy ever since last spring. Mr. A. E. Harnisch and Miss Ida Waugh therefore carry off all the honors this year. Mr. Harnisch contributes a portrait relief of W. J. Mullen, Prison Agent, and several very graceful designs in plaster—"Wandering Psyche," No. 276; "Love in Idleness," No. 277; "The Little Protector," No. 283, and "The Little Hunter," No. 284, all of which show a delicate fancy and a fine poetical feeling.

Perhaps among the sculptures we ought, however, to include several specimens of die-cutting and portraits in metal by William Barber and John Walz, and several in plaster and terra-cotta by J. Obermeyer, all of which possess merit.

The Exhibition at Earles' Galleries.

The small but attractive and creditable exhibition of American works of art now open at the galleries of Messrs. James S. Earle & Son will close to-morrow. The prominent features of this exhibition, as our readers are aware, are Hill's "Ye Semite Valley;" Bierstadt's "Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," Constant Mayer's "Good Words," and the chromos of Prang & Co. side by side with their originals. Mr. Hill's "Ye Semite Valley" is a noble picture, which ought to be seen and studied by every lover of American art. It is decidedly the best of any representation of the wonderful valley that have been yet produced, and in some of its qualities it is not surpassed by any American landscape that has been seen in this city for years. We regret that this fine work should be on exhibition for so short a time, and we even more regret that we have no art institution with enterprise enough to purchase it and kindred works, and retain them permanently in Philadelphia as models for our artists to study, and as educators of public taste.

A Card from Mr. George F. Bensell.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

In an article appearing in one of the Sunday papers certain assertions are made, and certain motives are ascribed, to some of the artists of Philadelphia which have no foundation in fact. I feel called upon, therefore, to contradict a statement which places us before the public in a false light. Jealousy and rivalry are indirectly but pointedly mentioned as the reason for myself and my brother artists not exhibiting at the Academy of Fine Arts this spring; at least the inference to be drawn from the article to which I have alluded would so indicate, and it becomes necessary for me to state here, what I have already stated to the directors, that no such petty motives actuate me, but that the deficiencies of the Academy and its antagonism to American art are sufficient to keep me, and should, I think, deter all American artists, from exhibiting on its walls.

The sum and substance of my objections to the Academy are as follows:—

The artists, to the best of my knowledge, have no real authority in the institution existing under the name of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. They are vested with no right or privileges save what are merely nominal, with the exception of admission free of charge, worth one dollar a head per annum. The best judges of art, and the means of advancing the art interests of the community, are, undeniably, its artists. The best judges of the business interests of an institution are its men of business. Both should be associated together amicably and work side by side in the same good cause. But for men of *means*, simply because they are such, to arrogate the entire control of an institution professing to cultivate and foster art, almost ignoring its professors, and giving them an interest which amounts to an insult, would be absurd did it not seriously affect the progress of native art through the country.

My second objection to the Academy of Fine Arts is that an academy has never before, to my knowledge, been aught else but an institution of learning, which last certainly cannot be said in this case, as the directors have, for some time, in the face of respectful petitions from the artists, made it an auction mart for foreign pictures.

To a great extent (though the directors may be unwilling to acknowledge it) the Philadelphia artists have built up the Academy, and given it whatever standing it possesses as an art institution; and this treatment, to say the least, is ungrateful.

Lastly, the directors, having created a body of men called Academicians to confer and consort with them in all things relating to the government of its art matters, see fit to suspend Mr. E. Moran without calling a meeting of Academicians, of which body he was a member, contrary to their rules, thus showing that they considered the Academicians a number of men unworthy of the position they had given them, and incompetent to render any judgment in the case. If they had a right to suspend a member of the Board of Academicians without the concurrent action of that body, it is evident that the said body must hold merely a nominal position; in other words, they become the servants of the directors, hanging their pictures for them year by year, and receiving as wages the price of their admission to the galleries and the title of Academicians in the catalogue, which title would be of equal value were it issued in diplomas by Mr. Earle or any other dealer.

It is very distasteful to me to be obliged to express these objections publicly, as I had hoped time would remove all difficulties, but finding American art suffering so severely and myself attacked indirectly, I deem it my duty to attempt a vindication of its cause, and my own, feeling that both are identical.

As a stock company, did it not profess to be the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the institution would be a society of worthy men and artists, with the purpose of making money in a legitimate manner, and would (in that *role*) deserve credit for cultivating the taste of the public by introducing European art, and by any other means they might think proper.

The Academy has helped to instruct many young artists (myself among the number), for which we cannot fail to be grateful; but it must not be forgotten that the artists, in turn, have labored for it and beautified its *paying* exhibitions every year. The funds it has spent in the tuition of young artists has been a good investment, possibly a disinterested one.

After much spurring, some time ago the directors purchased the "Parisina," a fine work of art, the irritating stimulant being the Artists' Fund Society, some of whose members did not wish so fine a painting to go out of Philadelphia.

The directors have lately, under the same indirect spur, engaged Mr. Schussele, a prominent and worthy artist, as professor. This has been a move in the right direction.

But the Academy is extremely defective in many respects, and it can never fully meet the requirements of its name till its art interests are under the control of professional artists. As it now exists, its title is a misnomer, for, as an art institution, it is but half alive, having but little or no sympathy from the only men who could put new animation in its wasted proportions, and no feeling with the only men who understand the requirements of its name. I cannot but; confess that the vacillating and timid conduct of some of the profession has been the cause of much of the want of confidence displayed by the directors, and the energy and nerve necessary to insist upon their just rights, or withdraw from the Academy, have been greatly wanting among many of the artists.

Finding it useless to contend longer in an almost hopeless cause, I sent in my resignation to the Artists' Fund Society and the Academy on the same day. While the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts remains under its present system of management and name, I cannot conscientiously (as an American artist and having the good of native art at heart) consent to exhibit on its walls; but should the changes hinted at take place, no one would work harder or desire more deeply its success.

I do not wish unnecessarily to find fault with others of the profession who may differ with me, but trust that I will get credit for higher motives than are ascribed in the article which called for this reply.

GEO. F. BENSELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Institution—Report of the Board of Managers—Operations During the Past Year.

On Monday afternoon last, the 3d inst., the annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital was held at the institution, on South Eighth street. The proceedings were full of interest. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, the names of whom have already been published in THE TELEGRAPH. The following report of the Board of Managers, which we print *in toto*, will be found well worth the reading:—

To the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—The want of variety afforded in the oversight of the hospital, beyond the daily report of admissions, of casualties, and sickness, affords but little opportunity for a report to the contributors that could materially interest them, further than the satisfaction derived from knowing that all the patients who were admitted within the walls of the hospital received prompt attention, combining the best medical and surgical skill with good nursing and kind treatment, tending much to their comfort and the restoration of their health.

In these respects the hospital is unsurpassed, and we would not withhold the meed of praise justly due to the physicians and surgeons composing the medical staff, as well as the resident physicians and the officers of the household, all of whom appear to be zealous in the good cause, and with ability and faithfulness discharge their respective duties. These remarks are equally applicable to that branch of the institution where those laboring under mental diseases are kindly and carefully treated.

The success which has attended the efforts employed on behalf of that afflicted portion of the human family under the care and immediate oversight of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, physician-in-chief and Superintendent, and his able assistants, has been satisfactory, and we would call your especial attention to his printed report giving much information in relation to the very interesting class of patients under his care.

In this report the gratifying fact is announced of the completion and occupancy of the ward erected by the liberal bequest made for this especial object by our late friend Joseph Fisher, whereby twenty-four additional patients can be comfortably accommodated. This increased ability to provide for the suffering is not commensurate with the increasing demands upon the institution, but the managers indulge the hope that as in the past, so may the future prove that when funds may be required to extend the benefits of either branch of the hospital they will be generously provided.

While speaking of the department for the insane, the board cannot withhold the expression of their conviction that the high character which it has always maintained has been justly earned by a faithful application of all the means at its disposal, and by an earnest and unselfish devotion on the part of its officers to the great objects of its foundation. While thousands of our own citizens, and many from nearly every section of the country, have been the recipients of its benefits, we fully believe, from personal examination, never interrupted a single week during the last twenty-eight years, and from a familiarity with all the cases received, that no one has ever been placed there but from a sincere desire to benefit the individual, and that none have ever been detained a day longer than was believed to be for their permanent advantage. There has never been a question on these points among those whose studies and experience have made them competent judges in regard to mental diseases, and no one should be willing to put in opposition to these the crude opinions of those who have no knowledge of insanity, or of those who are actuated by bad motives, or are still laboring under delusions.

The Board of Managers have never felt called upon to reply to aspersions coming from such sources, and which they believed the community knew how to appreciate; but they cannot refrain from placing on record their own most decided convictions on the subject. An interesting report of the medical and surgical staff having under their care the sick and surgical cases in the city department of the hospital accompanies this report. They deserve great praise for their assiduous attentions to the inmates of its wards, whose sufferings have been greatly alleviated and their lives, in many cases, preserved by the skilful treatment of the physicians and surgeons who devote their time and talents to this benevolent object without pecuniary reward.

The Pennsylvania Hospital, in both of its departments, should be regarded as an extensive charity, not making, nor desiring to make, money from its operations, and always dependent, to a great extent, on the bounty of a benevolent community for the means of dispensing its benefits to those under suffering and affliction.

It is a source of gratification to your board to state that the amphitheatre for lectures and surgical operations, which for several years had been in contemplation, and the necessity for which was daily more apparent, has at length been completed and was formally opened on the ninth day of First month last, by an interesting address delivered by Dr. John F. Meigs, one of the medical staff of the hospital, to four or five hundred students and physicians, and also to the members of your board.

By the completion of this building, greatly increased facilities are afforded in the performance of difficult operations, requiring a proper admission of light, which will remedy an inconvenience seriously felt heretofore in the old operating room, situated, as it is, in the centre of the main building, and ill adapted for a proper admission of light, and also deficient in the means of accommodating the students attending the clinical and general lectures at the hospital. The number of these is constantly increasing, with the increase of our population, and the numerous applicants from the different sections of our extensive country who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of this excellent school, and to make use of the greatest facilities for attaining the object of their pursuit, in the limited period devoted to elementary studies, whereby they may qualify themselves to render essential service to those who may be afflicted by sickness or accident in their future positions in life. This building was erected in accordance with the authority of the contributors at their last annual meeting. For several years your board indulged the hope that by the proffered aid of others not members of the board, an appeal to our fellow-citizens for this specific purpose would be crowned with success, and that the necessity for encroaching upon the capital of the institution would be obviated; but finding that these expectations were not likely to be realized, they were obliged to resort to this alternative as the only means at their disposal for accomplishing so desirable an object. There has been received from our friends subscriptions amounting to $12,742·82 to aid in the erection of the lecture and operating room, whilst the cost of the building has been $27,072·08, leaving a deficiency of $14,329·26 to be supplied from our capital stock, unless additional aid for this important purpose can be obtained from other sources.

The completion of the sheds in the yard alluded to in our report of last year serves as an adjunct in the restoration to health of convalescent patients, whose comfort is promoted by an exchange of the atmosphere of the sick wards for the invigorating air of this open space.

From our treasurer's report it appears that his receipts from the income of investments have been during the last year $33,383·28, whilst his payments for the support of the Pine street Hospital, in which the sick and surgical patients are treated, have amounted to $46,150, showing a deficiency of $12,766·72 in this department.

It may be readily seen that, receiving as we do a large proportion of the recent accidents occurring within the limits of our State, if brought to the hospital within twenty-four hours, our expenditures must be very heavy, and as this class are admitted and treated gratuitously the cause of the deficiency referred to must be apparent. We would desire again to call the special attention of the friends of the institution to the great importance of providing additional funds to enable us to meet our current expenses, without the necessity of frequent appeals being made to our philanthropic and benevolent fellow-citizens. With the large and rapid increase of our population there will be a corresponding necessity to provide for a greater number of suffering patients, which can only be met, as we desire to meet it, by a willingness on the part of our friends to aid us.

The annual accounts herewith submitted will show that, without the contributions made two years since, and extending over a period of four years, and the longest for five years, the city branch could not have been sustained without a considerable reduction in the number of its inmates. This would be a cause of deep regret, and we trust will be regarded as a loud appeal on behalf of suffering humanity to continue and extend the usefulness of the institution.

Since the last report of our treasurer there have been received by him the following legacies and donations, viz.:—

From	Isaiah V. Williamson (making, with $2062 formerly given, $10,000)	$7938·00
"	William Weightman, for a bed or beds for the sick or maimed at hospital on Pine street	5000·00
"	United States Sanitary Commission, for the care of United States soldiers or sailors, or their orphan children	2000·00
"	Legacy of Isaac Barton	4000·00
"	Legacy of Ann Hertzog	2083·98
"	Legacy of Robert Fielding (balance)	1873·92
"	Mary D. Brown, a donation for Pine Street Hospital	1000·00

Of the foregoing legacies and donations, all, except the sum of $2000 from the Sanitary Commission, goes to the capital stock of the institution, the income only of which can be used for current expenditures.

In conclusion, your board would express the hope that the continued blessing of an overruling Providence may be vouchsafed in the future, as we humbly believe it has been in the past.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Board of Managers.

M. L. DAWSON, President.

Attest—WISTAR MORRIS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 26, 1869.

"SONGS OF GLADNESS."—This is the title of a new book just issued by our enterprising townsman and music publisher, John E. Gould, Esq. It is especially designed for the Sabbath School, and contains some of the most spirited, harmonious, soul-stirring, inspiring, and beautiful compositions ever presented to the public or heard sung by children or adults. Of course all the songs are not entirely new; and from the large collection from which the selections have been made it would puzzle any person, unless perfectly familiar with the wants of schools, to understand, exactly, what to combine for an attractive book. With the new hymns, chants, quartettes, opening and closing pieces, anthems, etc., popularized by the author's music and the words of Rev. William F. Breed, D. D., Rev. Alfred Taylor, Rev. William W. Newton, Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., and Dr. J. D. Vinton, and the excellent compositions of Rev. Robert Lowry, George F. Root, William H. Doane, William B. Bradbury, John M. Evans, George Kingsley, T. E. Perkins, Dr. Mason, Dr. Hastings, Dr. Vinton, and others, "Songs of Gladness" combines a superiority and attractiveness that must render it important to every live Sunday School organization, as well as to every church choir and prayer meeting. It also contains one hundred of the choicest old standard hymns and tunes, so arranged as to bring within the reach of the Sunday Schools the music of the old masters so much used in all our churches. We congratulate Mr. Gould on his success, and predict for "Songs of Gladness" an unprecedented sale, as it so well deserves. Already it has been introduced into many of the leading schools of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Baltimore, and its value and interest are being so rapidly appreciated that the first edition of ten thousand has already been exhausted, and orders are ahead for many thousands more of these "Songs of Gladness."

THE SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—This organization has recently re-elected Colonel Wynne, of Richmond, President, and Colonel C. E. Lucas General Superintendent. During the past year the operations of the company have been considerably extended, and at the present time their magnificent sleeping coaches are running, with profit, on the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line to Bristol, Tennessee; on the Wilmington and Weldon, North Carolina; and Mobile and Montgomery Railroads; and contracts have been entered into for running on the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas; Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac; Wilmington and Manchester and the Richmond and Danville Railroads. In connection with the latter road, Colonel Lucas, the indefatigable Superintendent, has completed arrangements for running sleeping cars on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, from Charlotte, N. C., to Columbia, S. C., 112 miles, and on the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad, 78 miles, from Columbia to Hamburg, opposite Augusta, Georgia, on the Savannah river. Other new routes are in contemplation, which, when fully completed, will largely add to the revenue of the Southern Transportation Company, and prove of great convenience to the travelling public throughout the Southern States.

RUN OVER.—Patrick McGoldrick, aged fifty years, was seriously injured, this morning, by being run over by a cart, at Girard avenue and Palmer street. He was removed to his residence, on William street, Twenty-fifth ward.

RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad—Its Branches and Connections—Their Financial Condition and Operations Since the Year 1868.

From the annual reports recently made to the Legislature of New Jersey by the State Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and its connections, we compile the following, showing the condition of the different companies, and their operations during the year 1868.

The assets of the different companies are set forth in the following table:—

Cost of Camden and Amboy Railroad, including branches, steamboats, real estate, equipments, etc		$11,221,696
Cost of Delaware and Raritan Canal and appurtenances		4,580,395
Cost of New Jersey Railroad, equipments, etc		7,341,278
Total cost of joint companies		$23,143,369
Auxiliary works to above:—		
Investments in Stocks	$4,399,185	
" " Bonds	350,900	
Advances to	1,425,784	
		6,175,869
Sent to England for Extinguishment of Debt		77,231
Unappropriated account, materials purchased		243,058
Cash in hands of Treasurers		831,364
Total assets of joint companies		$30,470,891
Cost of Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad		214,582
" Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad		109,918
" Rocky Hill Railroad		45,069
" Freehold and Jamesburg R. R.		329,305
" Belvidere Delaware Railroad		3,914,936
" Pemberton and Hightstown R. R.		533,786
" Camden and Burlington Co. R. R.		710,963
" Vincentown Branch		45,257
" West Jersey Railroad		1,849,304
Investments by West Jersey Railroad in auxiliary works		579,475
Cost of Cape May and Millville Railroad		753,365
" Salem Railroad		278,327
Total assets		$39,826,138

The liabilities of the different companies are as follows:—

Capital stock paid in—		
Delaware and Raritan Canal		$4,999,969
Camden and Amboy Railroad		5,000,000
New Jersey Railroad		6,250,000
Total stock, joint companies		$16,249,969
Funded debt, joint companies	$9,565,645	
Loan of "	154,000	
" New Jersey Railroad	850,000	
		10,869,645
Bonds and mortgages		655,900
Other debts		1,560,735
Sinking fund, New Jersey Railroad		113,456
Suspense account		180,518
Undivided earnings, out of which dividends for last six months of 1868 are to be declared		840,668
Total liabilities of joint companies		$30,470,891
Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad—		
Capital stock paid in	$57,200	
Funded and floating debts	157,382	
		214,582
Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad—		
Capital stock	$95,750	
Floating debt	14,168	
		109,918
Rocky Hill Railroad stock		45,654
Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad—		
Capital stock	$230,845	
Floating debt	97,000	
		327,845
Belvidere Delaware Railroad—		
Capital stock	$906,159	
Funded debt	2,244,500	
Special loans	133,122	
Due other companies	691,171	
		4,064,943
Flemington Railroad—		
Capital stock	$150,011	
Funded debt	100,000	
Other indebtedness	139,911	
		389,922
Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad—		
Capital stock	$339,650	
Funded debt	160,000	
Due C. and A. R. R.	34,136	
		533,786
Camden and Burlington Co. Railroad—		
Capital stock	$331,525	
Mortgage loans	335,000	
Other indebtedness	44,438	
		710,963
Vincentown Branch, stock and debt		40,000
West Jersey Railroad, stock, etc		2,430,500
Cape May and Millville Railroad, stock, etc.		800,190
Salem Railroad, stock, etc		280,550
Total liabilities		$40,419,744

The liabilities, only, of the Flemington Railroad are given in the report, so that its assets are not included above.

The receipts and expenditures of the different roads are given in the following table, with the excess of the former over the latter:—

Road.	*Receipts.*	*Expenses.*	*Excess.*
Joint Companies	$6,911,569	$5,367,278	$1,544,291
Perth, Amboy, and Woodbridge	19,220	12,391	6,829
Millstone and New Brunswick	14,661	11,114	3,547
Rocky Hill	11,909	9,016	2,884
Freehold and Jamesburg	53,494	39,132	14,362
Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington Roads	631,858	439,963	191,895
West Jersey	565,643	414,112	151,531
Totals	$8,208,345	$6,293,006	$1,915,339

Several of the smaller roads are leased to and run by other roads, and do not appear in the tables of receipts and expenditures separately.

As the final result of the reports, we find that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and its immediate connections have invested an aggregate capital of about $40,000,000; that the expenses of working the roads reached $6,293,006; and the receipts from freight and passenger traffic $8,208,345, leaving an excess of $1,915,339 to be divided among the stockholders, or invested in permanent improvements.

CAUGHT AT HIS TRICKS.—Before Alderman Beitler this morning, a man by the name of James Gallagher was charged, on complaint of John A. Schaff, a merchant tailor, of No. 263 South Tenth street, with obtaining money by false representations. The testimony showed that in January last the accused went to Schaff's place, and, representing himself as James Wright, residing at No. 748 Passyunk road, stated that he had been recommended to his place by Mr. Alfred Day, an acquaintance of Schaff's. He picked out material for an overcoat, promising to pay $10 on account that evening. The goods were not permitted, however, to leave the place, but when he returned, about an hour later, he received a loan of $2, to procure some tools which he had left on the banks of the Schuylkill, when short of funds. Not returning again to repay the $2, or to see further about his overcoat, suspicion was aroused. On inquiry at the place named in Passyunk road, no such person as James Wright could be found, but it was ascertained that frequent inquiries had been made there for him by persons whom he had victimized. The police succeeded finally in getting on his track, and this morning Reserve Officer Neuman took him into custody. By Alderman Beitler the accused was sent below to answer the charge, bail for $800 not being forthcoming.

MORE MAD DOGS.—No less than three dogs afflicted with hydrophobia were shot yesterday by policemen. One, a valuable Russian bloodhound, by Policeman Thomas, at Seventh street and Germantown avenue; one in the yard of Charles Judge, Esq., on the Frankford road, Twenty-fifth ward, by Policeman Colgan; and the remaining one by Policeman Sharpley, at St. John and Green streets.

UMBRELLA STORE ROBBED.—Some time during last night the umbrella store of Anthony Servenony, No. 205 Girard avenue, was broken into by thieves and robbed of umbrellas, parasols, silks, and ginghams, valued at $1000. An entrance was effected by forcing the fastenings from the front window.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Daniel Gallagher last night, at 10 o'clock, walked into the Delaware from the first wharf above Dock street. He was rescued from a watery grave by Harbor Policeman Lex, who conveyed him to the Union Street Station, where the proper remedies were administered.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

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Twelve varieties from $5·00 per set up, made of
BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD,
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APPLE and ROCK MAPLE,
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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Reception Day at the White House—A Motley Crowd on Hand—The Spanish Mission—The Cuban Filibusters.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Liberty of Worship Guaranteed by the Spanish Cortes—The Vote Stands 164 to 40.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Callers at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—This being public reception day at the White House, the usual rush was made for the President's office, as soon as the doors were thrown open, by the crowd in the ante-rooms. The visitors to-day were of a motley character—men, women, and boys, white and black. The President saw them all, and by noon had heard and disposed of, in one way or other, all the cases brought before him. After the crowd had gone away, the President saw a delegation of Dunkard Baptists, who are on their way to some conference of their sect in Virginia. They stated they did not want any office, and had no business, but merely wished to call and see the President. General Grant replied that he was glad to see them, particularly as they did not want any office.

The Spanish Mission.

In regard to the Spanish mission, the President has decided to take no action in the matter for some weeks. Minister Hale's resignation does not take effect until the 1st of July. Up to this time it is positively certain that no nomination has been fixed upon for the place.

Filibustering.

The Government has no official advices thus far of any expedition having left the United States for Cuba, nor is there any information here in official circles of the capture of ships supposed to have sailed from this country to aid the Cubans.

The Sinking Fund.

Secretary Boutwell does not propose to take any action in the matter of the sinking fund until the closing up of the fiscal year. It will take him until that time to get the departments and custom houses in good order.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Visitors at the White House.

The number of visitors at the White House this morning was larger than usual. Nearly all of them had an opportunity of seeing the President. Mr. Ashley, confirmed as Governor of Montana, was among the number, and took leave of the President previous to his departure for Montana.

Dr. Mary E. Walker was also present at the reception. She was attired in her "dress reform" costume.

Movements of Our European Squadron.

The Navy Department has despatches from Rear Admiral William Radford, commanding the European squadron, dated Cadiz, April 17, at which port he had just arrived in the Franklin, from Lisbon. She was visited by the King of Portugal, and the ministers and representatives of the various governments resident at that place. The Richmond arrived at Carthagena, Spain, March 24, and left about the 29th for Athens. The Kenosha sailed from Lisbon on the 4th of April for Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagena, and Barcelona.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Triumph of Religious Liberty in Spain.

MADRID, May 6.—In the Constituent Cortes yesterday the article of the national constitution guaranteeing liberty of worship was adopted by a vote of 164 to 40.

Serrano, the Prime Minister, strongly urged the postponement of

The Contemplated Ministerial Changes

until the form of government had been definitely settled upon, which, after an interchange of ideas, was agreed to.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, May 6—Evening.—Consols for money, 93⅛, and for account, 93⅛. Five-twenties, 79⅝. Railways steady; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 91¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

FRANKFORT, May 6—Evening.—Five-twenties, 86⅜@86⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—Evening.—Cotton easier; uplands, 11⅛d.; Orleans, 12d.; sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Fine Rosin, 15s.; Turpentine, 29s.

LONDON, May 6—Evening.—Sugar firmer; on the spot, 38s. 9d., and afloat 28s. 9d.

The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £400,000 since the last report. The rate of discount has been advanced ½ per cent., and is now 4½ per cent.

Fires in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, May 6.—Tallant & Stevens' grocery store, in East Concord, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $8000; insurance, $3800 in the People's Company of Brooklyn.

John Putney's store was also burned, but the stock was saved. Mr. Stevens' house was badly damaged. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Wall street is excited to-day. Money is active at 7 per cent. Exchange steady. Gold active and excited. The Assistant Treasurer opened proposals, and $1,000,000 Government gold was taken at 136·17@132·22. Bonds opened lower, but recovered and closed strong. The Stock Exchange was a scene of the wildest excitement.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2500 5-20s, '65, cp	115⅛	100 sh Reading	b30. 47⅞
$500 do	64. Cp. 113⅞	200 do	b20. 47⅞
$2000 do	62. rg. 113⅞	100 do	s5wn 47⅞
$700 Leh R loan	84⅜	100 do	b30. 47⅞
$100 Pa 6s, 2 ser	106	100 do	b60. 47·94
$5000 Phil & E 7s, b60	87⅛	300 do	b30. 47·94
$500 Leh gold l	94½	500 do	ls. b30. 47·94
$16700 City 6s, New, c	101½	200 do	b5&1. 47·94
100 sh Penna	s30. 54⅝	100 do	s5wn. 47·94
39 do	c&p. 55½	100 do	b30. 47·94
50 do	opg&1. 55⅝	100 sh Phil & E R	29¾
200 do	c&p. 55½	200 do	b60. 29⅞
28 do	c&p. 55½	100 do	Monday 29⅞
64 sh Minehill R	54½	100 do	b5. 29⅞
86 do	54½	100 do	b30. 29⅞
2 sh Leh Val R	56	300 do	ls. c. 29⅞
10 do	2d. 56	100 dom	b30. 30
6 do	2d. 56	400 do	b30. 30
200 sh Cata Pf.	ls, b30 39¼	100 do	c. 29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 N Pa 6s	ls. 88¾	3 sh Penna R.	c&p 55¾
$1000 Alle Co 6s	74½	2 do	d bill. 55⅝
160 sh Phil & E	b30 30	28 do	55½
200 do	ls. 29⅞	100 do	opg. 55½
100 do	b5. 30	20 do	55½
100 do	s30. 30	25 sh O C & A R R	36
100 do	b30. 30½	24 sh C & Am R	ls. 128
40 sh Manufac	Bk. 29¾	200 sh New Creek	·56

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Another Budget of Presidential Appointments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Presidential Appointments To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The following appointments were made by the President to-day:—R. C. Kirk to be Minister Resident at the Republic of Uruguay; James W. Purviance to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; John H. McNeely Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of Indiana.

The Customs Receipts

from April 26 to April 30, inclusive, were as follows:—Boston, $334,125; New York, $1,758,679; Philadelphia, $138,412; Baltimore, $137,710; San Francisco, April 1 to April 10, $191,854. Total, $2,560,790.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

William H. Clement has been appointed a detective in the internal revenue service, and assigned to duty with the new Supervisor of the North and South Carolina districts.

William Casey, of Galena, Ill., who was nominated and confirmed as Assessor of Internal Revenue for Utah Territory, has written to the department declining the appointment.

Assistant Assessors for Pennsylvania.

Fifty-